Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE MARKET REPORTER

Published Weekly by the

United States Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates

WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 29, 1921. VOL. 4, NO. 18

POTATO SHIPMENTS HEAVY IN SPITE OF SHORT CROP

Growers in Many Sections Consider Prices Favorable for Quick Sales—Demand from Small Cities Unexpected

The movement of this year's potato crop has broken all precedents in its earliness and rapidity, and the tabulation of carload shipments shows that the movement to the end of October was extremely heavy despite the shortage of the crop.

These unusual conditions have confused many observers and have caused numerous inquiries to be received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

To get the proper perspective on this year's potato crop it is necessary to carry in mind that the August estimate of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates forecasted the shortage, and that this anticipated shortage in the late crop had a distinctly stimulating effect upon prices. The progress of the harvest in the early districts indicated that the crop was fully as short as anticipated. These conditions resulted in a fairly rapid and complete clean-up of the crop in each early district in turn. Moreover, in nearly all of the late sections the season proved to be earlier than usual and at least a part of the acreage was ready for market in September.

FINANCIAL SITUATION A FACTOR.

Another factor having an important bearing upon the rapid and heavy movement of potatoes was of a financial character. Many growers were willing to sell and did sell at the cash prices prevailing in nearly all late sections in the early weeks of the digging season. In some regions growers considered the prevailing prices as distinctly attractive and seized the opportunity to sell their crops in order to reduce their financial obligations. It must be remembered that prices for most farm crops this year were not considered satisfactory by producers generally. In fact, in many large potato growing areas it was reported to the bureau that banks holding farmers' paper urged the rapid selling of the crop, as it was remembered that many farmers who held their potatoes for the late market in 1920 lost money by so doing.

The earliness of the potato movement this year is forcibly illustrated by the fact that daily shipments were as heavy in the latter half of September this year as they were in October last year. On Sept. 26 this year, for example, carload shipments totaled 1,571 cars, a number surpassing the highest daily record made last year on Oct. 14 when 1,505 cars were rolled.

(Concluded on page 281, column 2)

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Receipts of live stock at the principal markets during the week under review were unusually heavy. Prices for nearly all classes slumped. Fresh meat markets were unsettled and lower. (p. 274.)

Grain prices reacted upward on the closing days of the week, corn developing independent strength. Many factors were present in the markets to influence prices. (p. 284.)

Carload shipments of fruits and vegetables showed the beginning of the usual seasonal decrease. Prices for potatoes were unsettled, boxed apples and cabbage sold lower, and onions gained. (p. 280.)

Butter markets were unsettled as many dealers turned to storage stock. Buying interest kept cheese prices steady. (p. 278.)

Hay markets showed a stronger tone than for many weeks. Feed markets were also stronger. (p. 283).

Cotton prices declined slightly. The markets were quiet. (p. 288.)

Grain receipts for September are given in this issue. (pp. 286 and 287.)

The wool consumption report for September may be found on page 277.

The fluid milk market report for October may be found on page 279.

LOW PRICES FOR SWEET CLOVER SEED RETARD MOVEMENT.

Less than 10 Per Cent of Crop has been Sold by Growers—Quality Same as Last Year.

The low prices that are being offered to growers for sweet clover seed have retarded the movement of this seed considerably. Up to the week ending October 22, less than 10% of the crop had been sold by growers, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. In the principal producing States this year—North Dakota and Utah—probably not even 5% of the crop had left growers' hands and but few large individual lots had been sold. In fact, in these States the movement has not really started. In portions, however, of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Illinois, and Kentucky one-fourth to one-half, or more, of the crop has been sold at slightly higher prices than prevailed in the largest surplus producing sections.

Although reports from 125 stations indicate a much smaller production this year than last year, and bear out the information on the outlook for the crop published in The Market Reporter for Sept. 17, seedsmen have shown only a passive interest in this seed. These stations reported 1920-crop shipments aggregating 8,000,000 lbs., compared with estimated shipments for the 1921 crop of approximately 5,000,000 lbs.

(Concluded on page 285, column 2)

EXPORTS OF MEAT ANIMALS SHOW GREAT INCREASE

Exports of Hogs so far This Year Heaviest Since 1891—Lower Live Stock Prices Attractive to Foreign Buyers.

Exports of live meat animals from the United States have shown a marked increase during the past few months, and 1921 promises to be the banner year since 1908 for such trade.

Live cattle exports during the first nine months of the current year exceeded those of any full year since 1911 and came within 3,000 head of being equal to the total movement for that year. Exports of hogs from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 this year exceeded those of any full year in the history of the country since 1891, while sheep exports were the heaviest since 1913.

Furthermore, this class of trade shows evidence of still further expansion. Reports recently received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates are to the effect that cattle shippers have made efforts to contract for steamer space on boats leaving Boston for 1,000 head weekly during the next three months. To be sure, many of the cattle being shipped from that port originate in Canada and are forwarded via Boston because of congestion at the port of Montreal, but cattle from the United States are well represented in the outward movement.

LARGER EXPORTS TO ENGLAND.

While Cuba, Mexico, and Canada have, during the past two years, provided the chief markets for exports of live meat animals, the United Kingdom took 29,670 cattle, 8,627 sheep, and 222 hogs during the first nine months of the current year.

The marked increase in our trade with Mexico is indicated by the fact that up to Sept. 30 exports of live cattle to that country totaled 106,763 head, an increase of 285% over similar exports during the full 12 months of 1920. Exports of sheep to Mexico increased 73% and those of hogs 180%, in each case comparing the full year of 1920 with the first nine months of 1921. That Cuba is becoming a rather important market for live meat animals from the United States may be gathered from the fact that 95,339 animals were shipped to that Republic between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30 of this year.

The significance of the above figures lies not so much in the number of animals shipped as in the fact that the figures cited would seem to indicate the revival of a class of trade which was once of considerable importance but which during and immediately following the war decreased almost to the vanishing point.

(Concluded on page 276, column 3)

68490°—21——1

Live Stock and Meats

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE AT KANSAS CITY HEAVIEST THIS YEAR.

Possibility of Railroad Strike Speeds Up Live Stock Shipments—Prices Move Downward.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

While liberal marketings of live stock are seasonal at this time of year, movements during the third week of October were undoubtedly materially increased by the unsettled railroad situation.

Total receipts of all classes of live stock at leading market centers were heavier than during either the preceding week or the corresponding week a year ago. A total of approximately 287,000 cattle, 486,000 hogs, and 408,000 sheep reached 10 large markets. Kansas City reported the arrival of approximately 82,000 cattle, a new record for the year, while Chicago's cattle receipts at 73,580 were the second largest of the year at that point.

Cattle.—Although at the close the market for both hogs and sheep showed some price recovery compared with the week's low spot, the cattle market closed at bottom levels of the week and was in anything but a healthy condition. This was especially true of grass and short-fed cattle. The week's liberal cattle supply carried so few choice corn-feds that such kinds held practically steady at East St. Louis and St. Paul, and were steady to somewhat higher at Kansas City and Omaha.

CHOICE STEERS LOWER AT CHICAGO.

The percentage of choice beef steers received at Chicago was comparatively small. Despite that fact they did not entirely escape the downward swing in prices but declined 15¢ to 25¢ as did most of the western grass steers that cleared for slaughter. The latter escaped part of the severe price pruning which was administered to the general run of native grassers and warmed-up stock because of the higher average dressing of the westerns. Native steers grading below choice were mostly 50¢ to 75¢ lower for the week at Chicago, and somewhat less severe declines were enforced on most of the grassers and short-feds of killing grade at other markets under review.

Cows and heifers above cutter quality sold at the lowest prices in recent years. Barring such specialties as strictly choice corn-fed kosher cows and choice heifer yearlings on the baby beef order, the general run of butcher cows and heifers showed declines of 50¢ to 75¢ at Chicago, and around 50¢ at Omaha and East St. Louis, while prices held comparatively steady at Kansas City and St. Paul. Bulls found weak to lower markets, 15¢ to 25¢ declines being general at Chicago. The better grades of veal calves advanced mostly 50¢ at Chicago and St. Paul, and were practically steady elsewhere.

An extreme top of $12 was reached on yearlings at Chicago, while East St. Louis registered $11.75, a new top for the year at that point. At Omaha $11.10 was paid for best yearlings, but Kansas City received no cattle in load lots choice enough to pass $10, and the best available at St. Paul sold at $9.50.

Top prices were less of an index to general market conditions than at any time this season. At Chicago some of the best 1,700-lb. cattle received this year sold at $9.40, and, except one or two loads, no steers weighing over 1,200 lbs. sold above $10. The popularity of yearling beef, however, permitted a number of loads of yearlings to sell between $10 and $12. Heavy steers good enough for most any outlet, had to sell from $8.50 to $9 toward the week-end, and thousands of grassers and short-feds sold at $5.50 to $8. Some tailings from western shipments and off-colored natives that would make cheap carcass beef dropped down to $4.50 and $5.

CHICAGO GETS CANADIAN GRASSERS.

A feature of the week's trade at Chicago was the arrival of several trainloads of beefy Canadian grassers, several loads of which brought $7, a few loads $7.60 to $7.65, and one lot of the best grass-fat cattle offered on that market this year, $8.10. At Kansas City prime 1,500-lb. cattle touched $9.50, but the bulk of all grades and classes of beef steers cleared from $5.50 to $8.50, few straight grassers passing $6.50.

Omaha's steer run consisted largely of westerns, the bulk of which sold at $5 to $6, just a few weighty grassers reaching $7, and only a light upper crust of choice, fed cattle passing $9. At East St. Louis few cattle, other than yearlings, passed $9, and southwestern grassers ranged from $4.25 to $6, the bulk of the latter landing around $5. Dakota steers of high quality and good grass finish reached $7 at St. Paul, but $5 to $6 took the bulk.

Sales of grass cows above $5, or of grass heifers above $6, were rare at all points under review, $3.50 to $5.25 taking a large share of the grass-fed butcher cows and heifers. Cutter grades brought $3.25, while the bulk of the canners ranged from $2.60 to $2.75 at Chicago, and showed scant 15¢ to 25¢ declines for the week. At River markets $2.25 to $2.50 were common prices for canner cows, and $2.75 to $3.50 took most of the bologna bulls. The latter sold largely at $3.25 to $3.85 at Chicago. Heavy beef bulls were hard sellers, many going at $4 to $4.50 at Chicago.

Country demand was a prop under the market for calves of feeder quality, that kind selling downward from $7. Best 250-lb. veal calves sold around $8 to $8.50 at Chicago, and a scarcity of choice light and handy-weight vealers carried such kinds up to $11.50 and higher.

Liberal supplies of stock and feeding cattle met with good demand, although prices

(Concluded on page 276, column 1.)

SLOW TRADING FEATURES FRESH MEAT MARKETS IN EAST.

Declines Registered on Nearly All Classes and Grades—Chicago Unsettled and Lower.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.]

With receipts about the same as during the previous week, fresh meat trade at eastern markets during the week ending Oct. 22 was slow. Monday's gains in most cases were lost by midweek and were followed by net declines on practically all classes and grades during the latter half of the week. Because of liberal supplies carried over in retailers' hands and hand-to-mouth buying on the part of the trade, the Chicago market was unsettled and prices declined. Good and choice grades of handy-weight steers were the only exceptions.

Beef.—With receipts at eastern markets practically normal and storage rails generally well filled, the movement of beef into retail channels was slow. Following the firm stand on the part of sellers for a higher range of prices on Monday the markets turned weak and prices tended lower. At Chicago an unusually light retail demand on the preceding Saturday resulted in the carrying over of heavy supplies by retailers and this was reflected early in the following week in a general lowering of wholesale prices on all grades of beef below good.

MARKETS CLOSE SLIGHTLY LOWER.

At the end of the week conditions had not improved and all markets closed slightly lower than the previous Friday with a moderate carryover of common and medium grades.

The week's receipts of bulls consisted entirely of the common grade, and these were offered at infrequent intervals. New York registered an advance of 50¢ on Monday and continued steady to the close. Prices elsewhere were unchanged from a week ago with the demand almost negligible. Following the series of Jewish holidays there was only a limited amount of trading in kosher beef with demand uneven and somewhat narrow.

Veal.—Under a generally narrow demand eastern veal markets registered slight declines early in the week but strengthened later and closed steady at Philadelphia but $1 lower at New York and Boston. The better grades were relatively steady at Chicago, principally on account of light supplies while medium and common veal were sharply lower.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 22.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	264	$7.88	232	$7.95	229	$7.78	232	$7.61	237	$7.73	253	$7.60	240	$7.78	248	$7.99	245	$13.89
E. St. Louis	196	8.53	192	8.32	204	7.98	205	7.90	202	8.00	210	7.82	200	8.12	193	8.54	194	14.18
Kansas City	249	7.84	215	7.69	220	7.68	223	7.51	220	7.53	315	6.95	224	7.68	221	7.95	218	13.90
Omaha	265	7.45	275	7.05	268	6.77	258	6.74	250	6.95	272	6.91	260	6.96	281	6.98	268	13.17
S. St. Paul	248	7.29	221	7.50	234	7.20	227	7.11	229	7.08	209	7.26	231	7.26	241	7.40	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases,

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 22.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	86,147	27,570	58,577	136,934	34,239	102,695	153,852	57,089	96,763
Denver [1]	20,271	11,762	2,594	5,223	561	3,484	98,052	63,568	8,080
East St. Louis	37,261	18,908	11,502	62,236	23,353	26,281	11,159	281	6,318
Indianapolis [1]	10,680	4,882	4,241	55,093	28,869	24,286	3,096	2,131	997
Kansas City	98,639	62,029	34,700	33,945	10,769	23,148	48,363	16,147	32,538
Oklahoma City	9,419	2,325	5,865	3,355	366	2,683	397	.....	542
Omaha	41,540	21,292	20,248	30,697	7,128	23,569	77,298	43,102	34,196
St. Joseph [1]	15,094	4,325	9,647	29,753	3,555	25,317	12,854	1,340	10,290
St. Paul [1]	32,773	15,320	13,151	52,798	10,218	44,583	41,099	12,806	21,030
Sioux City	18,301	12,341	5,795	23,370	9,223	13,697	16,248	11,446	6,185
Wichita [1]	11,250	6,821	2,829	5,970	267	5,266	120	.....	130
Total	381,375	187,575	169,149	439,374	128,548	295,009	462,538	207,910	217,069
Previous week	388,900	180,878	150,994	392,682	121,252	287,632	419,923	185,909	225,737

[1] Week ending Friday, Oct. 21.

Lamb.—Lamb trade was generally slow and markets were unsettled. Offerings ranged from moderate to liberal with the better grades predominating. Trading at both Chicago and eastern markets was on a forced basis and the closing range, in most cases, was unevenly 50¢ to $1 lower than a week ago. Liberal receipts of Canadian lambs at Boston were a factor contributing to the downward trend at that market.

Mutton.—Although receipts were generally light, markets were draggy and prices declined. The very narrow demand was not equal to even the limited offerings at hand and sharp reductions were made late in the week in order to effect a clearance.

Pork.—Except at Philadelphia where local conditions resulted in unusually wide price ranges and a sharp downward tendency, eastern markets were firm and unevenly $1 to $3 higher at the close. Frozen loins also gained $2 to $3 during the week at Boston. Changing weather conditions at Chicago were reflected in wide fluctuations at that market. Reacting from the slumpy conditions which prevailed early in the week, sharp gains were made during the latter half. This advance was induced by a broader demand to which cooler weather was the principal contributing factor.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Oct. 22 amounted to 827 bales and 1,220 bags, weighing 532,152 lbs., valued at $58,181. Imports at Boston during the same week amounted to 558 bales, weighing 181,160 lbs., and having a valuation of $38,342.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Oct. 21.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	14,647	14	45,937
Denver	8,449	561	29,581
East St. Louis	8,998	140	281
Fort Worth	4,183	282	125
Indianapolis	1,348	146	100
Kansas City	45,638	2,177	12,099
Oklahoma City	2,306	366	.....
Omaha	20,208	.....	40,732
St. Joseph	4,617	426	1,734
St. Paul	12,722	3,302	8,285
Sioux City	9,701	873	6,976
Wichita	4,713	267	.....
Total	137,530	8,554	145,850
Previous week	134,663	4,874	131,227
Same week last year [1]	113,834	10,326	103,249
State destination:			
Arizona	.....	80	.....
Arkansas	80	167	.....
California	.....	384	.....
Colorado	4,361	.....	19,542
Idaho	.....	97	.....
Illinois	22,453	1,105	15,419
Indiana	5,819	146	6,840
Iowa	23,049	2,501	18,204
Kansas	16,291	537	2,642
Kentucky	721	.....	301
Louisiana	74	.....	.....
Maryland	60	.....	.....
Michigan	2,041	461	18,919
Minnesota	1,711	657	4,816
Missouri	19,912	661	9,387
Montana	141	.....	.....
Nebraska	21,042	577	36,280
New York	125	.....	4,717
Ohio	5,877	.....	3,774
Oklahoma	3,738	481	.....
Pennsylvania	4,843	449	.....
South Dakota	1,334	251	1,816
Texas	2,504	.....	692
Virginia	55	.....	.....
West Virginia	131	.....	.....
Wisconsin	697	.....	2,501
Wyoming	471	.....	.....
Total	137,530	8,554	145,850

[1] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$8.05	$7.85	$7.75	$7.60	$7.25
Bulk of sales	7.25–8.00	7.60–7.80	7.25–7.75	6.25–7.25	6.25–7.10
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	7.50–8.00	6.75–7.50	7.00–7.65	6.85–7.50	6.25–6.90
Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	7.75–8.00	7.50–7.80	7.25–7.75	7.00–7.60	6.50–7.10
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	7.75–8.00	7.40–7.85	6.85–7.75	7.00–7.55	6.90–7.25
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	7.65–8.00	7.50–7.75	6.75–7.65	7.00–7.40	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.50–7.25	6.00–6.50	6.25–6.75	6.15–6.75	5.50–6.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.25–6.65	5.50–6.00	5.25–6.00	6.00–6.25	5.50–5.65
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.75–8.25	7.75–8.10	.....	.....	7.50–8.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50–8.00	6.75–8.25	7.00–8.00	7.25–7.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.15–11.85	8.75–10.00	8.75–10.25	8.25–11.00	.....
Good	8.50–10.00	8.25–9.25	7.40–9.35	7.10–9.25	7.75–9.25
Medium	6.15–9.25	5.25–8.25	5.50–7.75	5.25–7.75	5.50–7.75
Common	5.00–6.15	4.75–5.25	4.40–5.50	4.25–5.25	4.25–5.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	11.00–12.25	10.25–11.75	9.90–11.00	10.25–11.50	.....
Good	9.25–11.00	8.75–10.25	7.50–9.90	7.00–10.25	8.50–9.75
Medium	6.00–9.25	5.00–8.75	5.35–8.00	5.00–7.00	5.50–8.50
Common	4.75–6.00	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.35	4.00–5.00	4.00–5.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	3.65–9.25	3.50–10.50	3.50–8.00	3.75–8.75	3.25–8.50
Cows, common-choice	3.50–6.50	3.25–5.75	3.25–5.50	3.25–5.35	3.00–6.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.25–6.25	3.00–6.25	2.85–5.15	2.75–6.00	2.50–5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.40–3.50	2.25–3.25	2.00–3.25	2.50–3.25	2.00–3.00
Canner steers	3.00–3.75	2.25–3.00	2.50–3.25	2.50–3.50	2.50–3.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.25–11.75	6.00–11.00	6.75–10.00	6.50–10.00	5.50–10.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50–8.50	3.00–8.00	3.25–7.00	3.50–7.00	3.00–6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.15–7.10	4.50–6.00	4.85–7.15	4.75–6.75	4.25–6.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.00–7.00	4.00–6.00	4.65–7.15	4.50–7.15	4.00–6.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.00–6.85	3.25–6.00	3.50–7.00	3.50–6.75	3.50–6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.00–5.00	2.75–5.50	2.50–5.35	2.75–5.50	2.50–4.25
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.50–6.50	5.75–7.00	5.00–7.25	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00–5.25	3.50–5.75	3.50–5.00	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.00–9.15	7.25–8.35	7.50–8.85	7.25–8.50	6.50–8.00
Culls and common	5.25–7.75	4.25–6.50	4.50–7.25	5.00–7.00	4.00–6.00
Feeding lambs	7.00–8.00	.....	5.50–7.40	6.50–7.50	4.50–7.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	5.25–7.75	4.50–6.00	4.75–6.50	5.25–6.25	4.50–6.00
Wethers, medium-prime	4.25–6.25	3.75–5.25	4.25–5.25	4.00–5.25	3.50–5.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.25–5.50	3.00–4.25	3.25–4.50	3.25–4.50	2.75–4.25
Culls and common	1.75–3.00	1.00–2.75	1.00–3.00	1.50–3.00	1.00–2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.50–6.50	.....	3.50–5.00	3.50–5.25	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	2.75–3.50	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Sept. 27.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–20.00	$16.50–17.00	$18.00–20.00	$18.00–20.00	$17.00–19.00
Good	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.50	15.50–16.50	14.00–16.00	14.50–16.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	11.00–13.50	12.50–14.00	12.00–13.50
Common	8.00–11.00	8.00–11.00	8.50–10.00	9.50–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.60
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.50–12.00	10.00–11.00	.....	10.00–11.00
Medium	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00
Common	7.00–8.00	7.00–8.00	7.50–9.00	8.00–9.00	8.50–9.00	8.00–9.00
Bulls—						
Common	7.00–7.50	7.50–8.00	7.75–8.25	8.00–8.50	8.00–8.50	8.50–9.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00
Good	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	16.00–18.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00
Common	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	12.50–15.00	10.00–15.00	10.00–14.00
Mutton—						
Good	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00
Medium	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	7.00–8.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00
Common	5.00–7.00	6.00–7.00	6.00–7.00	7.00–9.00	7.00–9.00	7.00–9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–21.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	23.00–25.00
Good	15.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	17.00–19.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–21.00
Medium	11.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	17.00–19.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–18.00
Common	8.50–10.00	8.50–11.00	8.00–11.00	12.00–15.00	12.00–13.00	9.00–12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	24.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	25.00–27.00	27.00–28.00	28.00–29.00	29.00–30.00
10–12 lbs. average	22.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	25.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	27.00–28.00
12–14 lbs. average	19.00–21.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–20.00	23.00–24.00	25.00–26.00	24.00–25.00
14–16 lbs. average	17.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	18.00–20.00
16 lbs. and over	14.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	17.00–19.00	17.00–19.00	16.00–18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	11.00–11.50	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	10.00–11.00	10.00–10.50	10.00–11.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.90	11.00–12.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	22.00–23.00	.....	.....
Boston style	15.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 274.)

weakened toward the close compared with the week's high point. The output from leading distributing centers was again of large volume. Closing prices on steer classes were practically steady with a week earlier at Chicago and Kansas City, and on the more desirable grades at St. Paul, but were 25¢ to 50¢ lower at East St. Louis and Omaha. Many sold at $5.25 to $6.50, with a fair movement of heavy, fleshy feeders at Kansas City selling up to $7 and higher. Some at $7.25 to $7.75 were practically in killer flesh.

Selected stocker steers also reached $7 and higher at that point, but $5 to $6.25 probably caught the bulk. Stock cows and heifers sold largely at $3 to $4.50, a few thin, low-grade cows leaving the River markets at prices as low as $2.50 to $2.75.

Hogs.—A seasonal expansion in receipts of hogs, greatly improved quality, and lighter average weights were the outstanding features in the week's hog market. Comparatively large runs, coupled with depressed fresh-pork trade, turned hog prices downward early in the week. Improvement in the fresh-pork trade, together with an active demand from eastern killing centers, toned up the market after midweek, and the close was generally healthy, with prices at most points under review above the low point reached on Thursday.

The top at East St. Louis on Thursday dropped to $8.05, the lowest at that market since July 14. Chicago's top on that day at $8.20 was equal to the lowest since June 17.

The week's average weights were lighter at most points under review, Chicago's average of packing and shipping droves at 240 lbs. being the lightest since the middle of June. Heavy packing sows were comparatively scarce at most points, the bulk of receipts consisting of new-crop hogs. The quality was generally good.

SCARCITY OF PIGS.

With both killers and countrymen competing for pigs at St. Paul and Kansas City, and a strong killer demand at other points, not enough pigs arrived to meet requirements. As a result the bulk of desirable pigs sold at or above prices of top hogs. A spread of $8 to $8.25 took the bulk of feeding pigs at Kansas City and St. Paul. At the close of the week Chicago reported top hogs at $8.40, East St. Louis $8.35, Omaha $8, Kansas City $7.95, and St. Paul $7.40.

Sheep.—A marketward rush of both native and western sheep and lambs which was traceable in part to uneasiness over the transportation situation, carried total receipts at 10 large markets to the second largest week's total of the year. This, together with a droopy set of dressed lamb and mutton markets, had a depressing effect on prices.

On the low spot which occurred about midweek, no lambs sold at Chicago above $8.35, the lowest top recorded since the summer of 1915. Subsequent curtailment of supply permitted some recovery, and at the close the top was back to $8.75 but closing prices showed net declines for the week of 25¢ to 50¢ on fat lambs, and of mostly 25¢ on sheep and feeders. Similar price recessions were recorded at Kansas City, and on sheep at Omaha. The latter point, however, and East St. Louis and St. Paul as well closed 75¢ to $1 lower on fat lambs.

FEEDER LAMBS IN DEMAND.

While there was no repetition of the previous week's scramble for supplies on the part of feeder buyers, demand from the country was broad and the volume of trade in feeder lambs was large. Range consignments ran largely to feeders. Much of the week's trade in feeder lambs was within a range of $6.75 to $7.50. A sprinkling of comeback westerns from pastures and cornfields was noted in the week's receipts.

Opening Oct. 24.—Scarcity of good and choice corn-fed cattle at Chicago permitted them to sell to somewhat better advantage than at the close of the previous week. There was, however, a great abundance of grass and short-fed cattle at practically every market, and such kinds were again slow sellers with prices steady to somewhat lower at all points under review. Choice yearlings topped at $11.25 at Chicago, but no cattle weighing above 1,200 lbs. good enough to pass $9.60 were available.

Under liberal receipts hogs were mostly 10¢ to 15¢ lower except at St. Paul where prices were steady to strong. The top at Chicago was $8.30, at East St. Louis $8.25, at Kansas City $7.90, at Omaha $7.80 and at St. Paul $7.60.

Sheep and lamb receipts fell far short of those of the preceding Monday and the market responded with irregular advances at most points. Chicago and Omaha were mostly 25¢ higher with fat lambs selling 25¢ to 50¢ higher at Kansas City. With no choice range lambs on sale at Chicago, the top there was $8.75. The top at Kansas City was $8.60 and at Omaha and East St. Louis, $8.35. St. Paul, with a liberal run, did not share in the day's advance.

The number of motor trucks on farms on Jan. 1 totaled 139,169, according to the Census Bureau. The seven leading States were Pennsylvania with 9,372; New York with 9,259; Iowa with 8,919; Ohio with 7,319; Nebraska with 6,548; California with 6,416; and Illinois with 6,154.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING SEPTEMBER.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	151,769	38,793	331,269	436	400,481
Fort Worth	24,087	52,206	7,813	129	17,122
Kansas City	105,001	25,515	116,787	.....	116,160
National Stock Yards	25,799	9,423	22,778	.....	76,681
Omaha	55,978	4,832	168,799	1	97,523
St. Louis	17,471	3,886	6,186	.....	105,346
Sioux City	16,624	1,201	16,979	.....	61,315
South St. Joseph	28,417	8,101	63,717	24	80,353
South St. Paul	21,481	20,593	42,842	.....	97,308
All other establishments	242,416	156,643	441,862	436	1,340,061
Total:					
September, 1921	689,043	321,193	1,249,032	1,026	2,422,350
September, 1920	825,484	347,578	1,150,776	2,551	1,978,602
9 months ending September, 1921	5,586,217	2,947,215	9,789,104	4,266	28,862,398
9 months ending September, 1920	6,239,265	3,183,035	8,013,707	31,377	28,217,986

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 247; inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 114,478,018 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 33,343,234 lbs. Corresponding inspections for September, 1920: Lard, 90,847,130 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 35,902,275 lbs.

EXPORTS OF MEAT ANIMALS.

(Concluded from front page.)

So far as available records go 1904 was the banner year in the exportation of meat animals. During that year exports amounted to 943,035 head. During the following year 845,032 head were exported, while in 1906 such movements totaled 671,912 animals. From the high point reached in 1904 trade decreased until in 1918 total exports amounted to only 35,550 head. While the 1918 movement was largely influenced by the war it may be noted that as early as 1913 exports amounted to only 208,765 head, 82% of which were sheep.

Imports of meat animals, on the other hand, seem to vary inversely as do exports. In other words, imports are usually light when exports are heavy, and vice versa. In 1904, for example, a year in which a heavy export movement occurred, imports amounted to only 196,266 animals. This may be compared with imports of 927,886 animals during 1914, which was one of the lightest years as regards exports.

Apparently this ebb and flow of meat animals is largely a matter of price. Generally speaking, when prices in the United States are high imports are attracted from neighboring countries to the north and south, whereas exports are correspondingly reduced. A period of low prices, on the other hand, usually reduces imports and at the same time makes the exportation of such animals a profitable enterprise.

In general, however, the tendency would seem to be against the transportation of live animals for long distances. Refinements in the slaughtering and packing industries and the rapid development of artificial refrigeration, particularly marine refrigeration, have had much to do with increasing foreign trade in dressed meats to the detriment of the business of shipping live animals.

New Bulletins on Hay Now Ready for Distribution.

"Marketing Hay at Country Points" and "Marketing Hay Through Terminal Markets" are discussed in Department Bulletins Nos. 977 and 979, now available. Copies may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.

The Canadian Department of Customs and Excise has been authorized to refuse entry to all goods coming into Canada after Dec. 31, next, unless they are stamped or branded so as to indicate the country of origin.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.	Sept. 23.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$21.00-23.00	$21.00-23.00	$24.00-25.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	26.00-28.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	12.50-14.50	12.50-14.50	12.50-14.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	24.00-24.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	33.00-34.00	33.00-34.00	33.00-35.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	14.00-15.00	14.00-14.50	13.75-15.75
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	10.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	10.25-11.75
Pure lard, tierces	11.50-12.50	11.50-12.00	13.00-13.75
Compound lard, tierces	12.00-12.50	12.00-12.50	12.25-12.75

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total, Sept.		Total, Aug.		Total, Jan. to Sept.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Fine:												
Combing—												
Domestic..	5,998	1,759	354	83	54	82	6,406	1,924	6,305	2,191	33,441	42,457
Foreign....	2,179	4,199	39	168	9	9	2,227	4,376	2,829	4,727	30,365	57,719
Clothing—												
Domestic..	1,232	560	749	467	197	104	2,178	1,131	1,868	888	13,898	13,453
Foreign....	225	259	684	610	6	8	915	877	912	1,040	9,016	14,041
¼ blood—												
Combing—												
Domestic..	5,048	1,387	83	109	123	121	5,254	1,617	4,463	2,208	29,935	29,566
Foreign....	704	1,738	14	14	13	.....	731	1,752	1,338	2,116	10,819	26,334
Clothing—												
Domestic..	259	216	589	344	242	63	1,090	623	1,123	585	8,405	11,284
Foreign....	14	39	241	117	11	15	266	171	221	131	2,397	3,228
⅜ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic..	3,078	1,398	291	200	154	232	3,523	1,830	2,691	1,577	24,008	30,865
Foreign....	1,476	1,747	85	134	.....	.....	1,561	1,881	1,638	2,149	13,981	23,589
Clothing—												
Domestic..	200	96	1,065	445	591	124	1,856	665	1,645	569	13,486	12,845
Foreign....	98	71	337	203	9	13	444	287	479	730	3,392	5,523
½ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic..	3,491	1,873	360	213	459	149	4,310	2,235	3,172	1,942	26,940	25,957
Foreign....	3,836	2,998	116	291	27	.....	3,979	3,289	2,889	3,504	32,899	40,956
Clothing—												
Domestic..	303	147	663	447	173	37	1,139	631	1,272	597	9,780	7,561
Foreign....	234	108	347	181	36	25	617	314	980	576	7,723	6,875
Low or Lincoln:												
Combing—												
Domestic...	184	216	26	30	4	3	214	249	169	261	1,600	1,991
Foreign....	522	831	23	62	1	6	546	899	531	618	6,101	8,738
Clothing—												
Domestic...	62	10	52	53	3	8	117	71	119	65	1,191	780
Foreign....	1	165	38	8	.....	1	39	174	80	164	736	1,437
Carpet:												
Combing, foreign.....	2,090	2,200	53	169	23	26	2,166	2,395	2,687	2,674	15,762	25,748
Filling, foreign.	2,297	2,668	440	569	111	198	2,848	3,435	3,782	3,347	21,253	29,546
Grade not stated:												
Domestic.....	7,481	7	59	36	.....	.....	7,540	43	5,616	155	46,090	773
Foreign.....	4,656	53	26	10	.....	.....	4,682	63	4,376	34	36,235	770
Total:												
Domestic.....	27,336	7,669	4,291	2,427	2,000	923	33,627	11,019	28,443	11,038	208,774	177,532
Foreign.....	18,332	17,076	2,443	2,536	246	301	21,021	19,913	22,742	21,810	190,679	244,504
Grand total, September	45,668	24,745	6,734	4,963	2,246	1,224	54,648	30,932	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, August.....	42,524	26,901	6,283	4,832	2,378	1,115	.....	.....	51,185	32,848	.....	.....
Grand total, Jan. to Sept.	329,389	346,448	60,164	61,062	19,900	14,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	399,453	422,036

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
New England.....	30,564	13,617	3,981	2,373	999	471	35,544	16,461
Middle Atlantic.....	13,194	9,635	1,264	1,573	847	575	15,305	11,783
Pacific coast.....	58	43	271	199	60	12	389	254
Other sections.....	1,852	1,450	1,218	818	340	166	3,410	2,434
Grand total.....	45,668	24,745	6,734	4,963	2,246	1,224	54,648	30,932

Argentine Wool Exports Show Increase.

Exports of wool from Argentina during the first seven months of 1921 reached 189,209 bales of 925 lbs. each, according to figures published by the Review of the River Plate. During the same period of 1920 the wool exports totaled 151,599 bales. The United States furnished the chief market, having taken 63,869 bales. Germany took 54,216 bales and the United Kingdom 33,146 bales.

Exports of Oranges from South Africa may Exceed 250,000 Boxes.

The production of oranges in South Africa has shown a large increase and the future seems promising provided more attention is given to the cultivation of the orange and its preparation for market, reports the American consul at Cape Town. The climate is said to be ideal, and it has been demonstrated that the fruit produced is appreciated in European markets.

The exports from Cape Town for the present season are expected to exceed 250,000 boxes. It is claimed that 500,000 boxes could have been exported if shipping space had been available.

Practically all of the citrus fruit shipped from South Africa of late has gone to England as its entry into the United States was prohibited on account of the citrus canker. It is reported that this disease has now been practically eliminated.

South African citrus fruit growers feel that there is a good market in the United States during the off season since fresh fruit from that country can be landed in the United States when ripe oranges ought to sell at a price favorable to the growers.

Bulgarian Grain Consortium Abolished.

The laws regulating the grain trade in Bulgaria were revoked on Sept. 14, reports the American consul at Sofia. The grain consortium was established by the Bulgarian Government in December, 1919, for the purpose of increasing exportation in cereals. The abolishment of the consortium leaves the domestic and foreign grain trade of Bulgaria entirely free.

Wool Markets at Eastern Points Show Firmer Tone.

Local wool markets at eastern points showed a firmer tone during the week ending Oct. 22. The demand for medium wool increased somewhat during the week. Reports from Europe are to the effect that buyers from the United States have purchased wools suitable for their requirements and that this competition has been felt despite the fact that their purchases have represented only a small percentage of the offerings.

One of the largest wool pools in the Eastern States sold, during the past few days, a large portion of its holdings at the following prices: ⅜ Blood Combing, 28¢; ⅜ Blood Baby Combing, 26¢; ¼ Blood Combing, 25¢; ¼ Blood Baby Combing, 23¢; Common and Braid, 18¢; Rejects, 18¢. These prices were subject to 1% discount for cash f. o. b. The highest prices offered individual growers in the same section were 15¢ to 17¢, flat basis. According to recent offers, the pool is in a position to close out its entire holdings with a net return to the grower of over 20¢ a pound for the 1921 clip. The association which concentrated its wool in this pool was organized early in the year.

The wool-textile machinery in the United States is still well engaged. Recent figures on active and idle machinery indicate that the worsted branch of the industry shows slight improvement, the percentage of active spindles increasing from 92% on Sept. 1 to 93% Oct. 1, while the activity of woolen spindles remained unchanged at 78%. There was an increase in the activity of looms under 50-in. reed space, or less, for Oct. 1, over the Sept. 1 figures. Carpet and rug looms continue to show increased activity, increasing from 50% on Aug. 1 to 70% on Oct. 1.

Australian Wool to be Sold.

During November and December 300,000 bales of wool will be offered for sale in Australia as follows: At Sydney, 126,000 bales; at Brisbane, 50,000 bales; at Victoria, 69,000 bales; at Adelaide, 45,000 bales; and in Western Australia, 10,000 bales.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING SEPTEMBER.

[Data from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Imported from—	Class 1. Washed and unwashed.	Class 2. Hair of Angora goat and alpaca.	Class 3. Washed and unwashed.	Total.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Czechoslovakia...	.....	.....	101,083	101,083
France.....	10,787	.....	352,070	362,857
Germany.....	.....	.....	141,091	141,091
Italy.....	.....	.....	298,637	298,637
Spain.....	68,901	.....	.....	68,901
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	109,963	109,963
England.....	2,172	.....	1,883,034	1,885,206
Scotland.....	9,112	.....	2,773,705	2,782,817
Canada.....	1,529	.....	41,573	43,102
Argentina.....	140	.....	1,301,958	[1] 1,377,012
Peru.....	.....	2,791	.....	2,791
China.....	.....	.....	6,968,803	6,968,803
Greece in Asia...	.....	.....	2,131	2,131
Hejaz, Arabia, and Mesopotamia.....	.....	.....	93,390	93,390
Palestine and Syria.....	.....	.....	7,791	7,791
Turkey in Asia..	.....	.....	60,151	60,151
Australia.....	29,101	.....	.....	[2] 68,885
New Zealand....	67,431	.....	.....	67,431
British South Africa.....	14,100	136,317	.....	150,417
Total.....	203,273	139,108	14,135,380	14,592,459

[1] Includes 74,914 lbs. scoured wool, class 1.

[2] Includes 158 lbs. scoured wool class 1; 15,512 lbs. washed or scoured wool, class 1; and 24,114 lbs. unwashed wool, class 2.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKET TONE UNSETTLED AND EASY DURING WEEK.

More General Use of Storage Stock Reported at Chief Markets—Undergrades Move Slowly.

Heavier receipts, a more general use of storage butter, and further importations of Canadian and Danish butter were the principal factors responsible for the easy and unsettled condition of the butter markets for the week ending Oct. 22.

During the two previous weeks receipts had shown a material decrease but before the latter part of the week a large increase of about 14,000 tubs was apparent. Of this amount about 7,000 tubs was received in New York. With Chicago prices relatively lower than the eastern markets, which caused shipments to shift to the East, it was not surprising that New York showed the largest increase.

Receipts were heavy enough to make the supply more liberal than could be quickly absorbed by a demand that was almost entirely for immediate consumptive needs only. Not only were undergrades hard to move but dealers often found it necessary to make concessions in order to keep floors cleared of the better grades.

PRODUCTION STILL HEAVY.

Production is still heavy for the season, as indicated by the report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association covering the week of Oct. 10 to 15, which shows an increase over the same week last year of 17.05%, although a decrease under the previous week of 2.3%. The increase in receipts during the week may be accounted for in part by this increase in production and in part by the heavier use of storage butter and a consequent intermarket shifting of storage stocks. Present prices show a good profit in storage butter and since the future seems problematical many dealers are offering their storage goods for sale. Many of the jobbers and retailers who previously used fresh butter are now using storage, which can be bought at prices from 2¢ to 4¢ under the same grade of fresh. All four markets reported a more general use of storage butter, and as a result a quieter demand for fresh, especially undergrade.

IMPORTATIONS CONTINUE.

Importations, while not large, continue to swell the domestic receipts. During the week several cars of Canadian butter of fair to fancy quality appeared on the eastern markets and found a fair demand at 43¢ to 46¢. The S. S. *Oscar II* brought in a cargo of 1,975 casks of Danish butter, which must be absorbed by the American markets. The S. S. *United States* which sailed from Copenhagen on Oct. 13 is reported to be carrying about 2,340 casks. Advancing exchange, which was the principal cause of the advance in quotations for American buyers to 42¢ to 43¢ c. i. f., has failed to check further purchases. Danish butter, selling upon arrival, found a fairly ready demand at 46¢ to 47¾¢.

An order for 500 boxes of Irish butter, to cost about 44¢ delivered at New York with duty paid, was canceled during the week, because a guaranty that the butter was free from preservatives could be not secured.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 22.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	47½	44½	48	46½	46¾
Tuesday	47½	44	48	46½	45½
Wednesday	47½	44½	47½	46½	45
Thursday	47½	44½	47	46½	45¼
Friday	47½	44½	47	46½	46
Saturday	47½	44½	47	46½	46
Average for week	47.50	44.42	47.42	46.50	45.62
Previous week	47.00	45.40	47.60	46.50	46.62
Corresponding week last year	58.08	54.58	57.91	57.00	56.29

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	21–22½	19½–20	22 –23	21½	20½
Tuesday	21–22½	20½–21	22 –23	21½	20
Wednesday	21–22½	20½–21	22 –23	22½	20
Thursday	21–22½	20½–21	22 –23	22½	20
Friday	21–22½	20½–21	22½–23¼	22½	20
Saturday	21–22½	20½–21	22½–23¼	22½	20
Average for week	21.75	20.58	22.63	22.17	20.08
Previous week	21.75	19.75	22.50	21.62	19.29
Corresponding week last year	27.50	23.73	27.58	24.66	23.98

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	39½	Friday	39½
Tuesday	39	Saturday	39¼–39½
Wednesday	39¼–39½	Average	39.38
Thursday	39½		

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco].]

	Week ending Oct. 22.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,592,411	10,130,525	7,681,167
Receipts since Jan. 1	479,905,365	469,312,954	420,966,598
Put into cold storage	2,069,675	1,329,828	1,432,055
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,523,940	3,192,086	2,700,206
Change during week	−1,454,265	−1,862,258	−1,168,151
Total holdings	52,430,540	53,884,805	64,688,993
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,559,076	3,805,157	3,025,667
Receipts since Jan. 1	151,806,845	148,247,769	139,763,283
Put into cold storage	1,127,369	956,130	783,209
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,551,226	1,448,913	1,036,803
Change during week	−423,857	−492,783	−253,594
Total holdings	15,736,132	16,159,989	18,223,627
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	5,145,682	4,361,513	4,198,904
Receipts since Jan. 1	139,726,404	134,580,722	130,237,491
Put into cold storage	2,836,545	2,023,540	2,345,933
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,185,408	1,140,672	965,294
Change during week	+1,651,137	+882,868	+1,380,639
Total holdings	21,917,719	20,266,582	18,190,942
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	144,137	167,469	120,998
Receipts since Jan. 1	13,831,007	13,686,870	12,252,163
Put into cold storage	9,608	14,249	22,052
Withdrawn from cold storage	222,856	200,031	153,498
Change during week	−213,248	−185,782	−131,446
Total holdings	2,591,949	2,805,197	2,175,979

Swiss Desire to Increase Exports of Cheese.

Swiss cheese manufacturers are eager to increase their shipments of cheese to foreign markets in order that their product may not be permanently replaced by other cheese or by imitations, according to reports received from Zurich, Switzerland. The exportation of Swiss cheese has been considerably below normal during the past few years on account of war restrictions, shortage in the milk supply, and the increase in home consumption.

BUYING INTEREST KEEPS CHEESE MARKETS FAIRLY STEADY.

Unsettled Undertone Apparent in Some Quarters—Shift to Storage Stocks Expected.

The advance in prices on Wisconsin cheese boards which occurred Monday, Oct. 17, was not anticipated by very many distributors, and numerous dealers felt that buying would be temporarily checked immediately following the advance. However, trading did not suffer any marked decrease during the week ending Oct. 22, and at primary markets, especially, top prices were obtained without difficulty, except on the smaller styles.

Despite the apparent firm tone of the market, however, there was a somewhat unsettled undertone in certain quarters. This is the season of the year when a shift from fresh to held cheese may be looked for, and already some dealers seem inclined to take the profit which they may now realize on their storage stocks rather than hold for later markets which may or may not be higher. This is bound to have an effect on the level of fresh cheese prices.

CHEESE RETURNED FROM ABROAD.

Furthermore, foreign markets are a factor in the price situation. For example, sotor 3,000 boxes of cheese were returned from British markets during the past week, prices abroad having declined to such a point as to make it more profitable to return the cheese for sale in this country. This cheese is reported as being of fair quality, and as selling around 20¢.

In some markets the pending railroad trouble has been cited as a reason for more active buying, especially by retailers, but so far this has failed to bring about anything resembling a shortage, and orders have been taken care of without difficulty. The good quality of current make also helps to explain buying by retailers.

BULK OF BUYING IN COUNTRY.

As has been the case for some time, the most active trading took place at primary markets in the country. The good weather has been favorable for the production of cheese, and dealers expect that buying demand will continue in a general way until late cheese with its characteristic pasty texture appears. Some distributors in the wholesale markets who operate country branches report so heavy a demand at country points lately that they have had to fill orders from their main houses. This seems to point to the fact that there is a growing tendency to buy in the country. Such a tendency has been noticed in the case of chain stores especially.

Buying interest still centers on Daisies. Longhorns have been dragging for several weeks, to such an extent that numerous factories were reported to have changed to larger styles. From all appearances the light trade in Young Americas has been caused to some extent by the fact that the popular 5-lb. loaf cheese has replaced this style on some of the principal markets.

Although Iowa led all other States in the number of automobiles on farms, as reported by the Census Bureau, Nebraska showed the highest percentage (75.6%) in relation to the number of farms. Iowa farmers own 177,558 cars while Nebraska farmers own 104,453.

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR OCTOBER.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.	Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Family trade.	At retail stores.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Per cent.*
Alabama	Birmingham	5. 80–7. 07	10–12. 5	12–15	15–20	16–20	
Arkansas	Little Rock	4. 72	8. 75	10	12	12	3. 5
	Fort Smith	3. 76	12. 5		20		
Arizona	Phoenix		7. 5–8. 75		10–12. 5	10–13	3. 25
California	San Francisco	6. 68	9. 8325	11	13–14	13	3. 75–4. 0
	Los Angeles	6. 77	12. 5	13	14	14	3. 6
	San Diego	7. 69	11. 25	12. 75	15–17	14–15	
Colorado	Colorado Springs	6. 45–7. 26	8. 125–8. 75	11	12	11–14	3. 0–3. 7
	Denver	4. 51	5–7. 5	7–9	9–11	8–11	
Connecticut	Hartford	8. 06–9. 05	11	13	15	15	3. 6–4. 0
	Bridgeport		10	13	15	15	3. 6
	New Haven	7. 84–8. 06	10–11	13	15	15	3. 75
Delaware	Wilmington	5. 16	9		11	13	
District of Columbia	Washington	8. 25	11. 5	12	15	12–15	3. 6
Florida	Jacksonville	9. 24	14–16. 5	14–18	18–22	18–22	3. 5–4. 0
	Miami	13. 97–15. 04	18. 75	20	25	25	3. 5
	Tampa	9. 99–11. 24	15		20	20	3. 8
Georgia	Atlanta	6. 02	10–11. 25	12. 5–15	15–20	15–20	
Illinois	Chicago	5. 05	7. 5–9. 25	11–12	12	16	3. 5–3. 7
	Rockford	3. 76	7. 0	9	10	10	3. 7
Indiana	Evansville	5. 76	8. 75	11. 5	13	13	3. 5
	Indianapolis	4. 15–4. 51	8–8. 75	10	12	12	3. 6
	South Bend	4. 30	6. 25–7	6–7	9	9	3. 8–4. 0
Iowa	Des Moines	5. 27	8. 75	10	12	12	3. 6
	Dubuque	5. 72	7. 5	9	11	11	3. 4–3. 8
	Sioux City	5. 16	7. 5	11	12. 5	12. 5	3. 6
Kansas	Topeka	4. 30	8. 75	10	12	12	3. 7
	Wichita	4. 51–4. 94	8. 75	8–9	10	10–11	3. 25–4. 0
Kentucky	Lexington	6. 49–6. 98	11. 25	12. 5	16	16	4. 0
	Louisville	4. 73	7. 5	9	11	11	4. 0
Louisiana	Alexandria	7. 48	11. 25	12	16	16	4. 0
	Baton Rouge	8. 01					
	New Orleans	7. 61–8. 01	11. 25	14	16	16	4. 0
Maryland	Baltimore	5. 87–6. 36	10. 5	12	12		4. 0
	Cumberland		11. 5	13	15	15	3. 5–4. 0
Massachusetts	Boston	8. 79	10. 75	14	15	15	3. 7
	Fall River	7. 56	10. 625	11	13	13	3. 5
	Pittsfield	6. 79	10	11	13	10–13	3. 7
	Springfield	7. 80	10	11	15	12	3. 7
Michigan	Battle Creek	7. 09	10–10. 5	10. 5	12	12	3. 6–3. 8
	Detroit	5. 82	10. 5–11	12	13	12–13	3. 5–3. 7
	Grand Rapids	4. 94	7. 5	9	10–11	10–11	3. 5–3. 7
	Kalamazoo	6. 83	10. 5	11	13	13	3. 8–4. 0
Minnesota	Duluth	5. 59	7. 5	11	13	13	3. 5
	Minneapolis	4. 94	8. 75	9. 5	11	11	
	St. Paul	5. 59	8. 5	9. 5	11		3. 5
Missouri	Kansas City	4. 56–6. 19	10	11–13	14	11–14	3. 8
	St. Joseph	4. 13	8. 75	10	12	12	3. 5
	St. Louis	5. 61	10. 5	11	13	13	3. 5
Montana	Billings		5–7. 5	8	11	10	3. 25
	Butte	4. 88	7. 5–8. 75	10	12. 5–13	12–13	3. 5–3. 7
Nebraska	Elk Horn	4. 13	7. 5	9	11	14	3. 5
	Lincoln	4. 06–4. 23	7. 5	9–9. 5	11	11	3. 5–3. 6
Nevada	Carson City	6. 02	8. 75		10	10	
New Hampshire	Concord				14–15	15	3. 35
New Jersey	Newark	9. 43	10	13			3. 6
	Trenton	5. 74	9	11	11	13	3. 7
New York	Albany	7. 69	9. 5–10		14	15–16	3. 6
	Buffalo	7. 67		12	14	14	
	New York	[2] 9. 82	11	14–15	15	15	3. 6
	Rochester	7. 72	11	12. 5	14	14	
North Carolina	Asheville	6. 62	11	12	15	16	4. 0
	Raleigh	8. 21	12. 5	15	18	20	4. 0
North Dakota	Fargo	4. 99	7	10		12	3. 5
	Jamestown	5. 37	8. 75	8	11	10	3. 5
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	4. 51	8. 75	10	15	12	3. 7–3. 8
	Tulsa	4. 88	8. 75	12	16	16	3. 5–4. 0
Ohio	Akron	6. 45	9. 5	10	12	12	3. 4–3. 7
	Cincinnati	5. 59–5. 80	10. 5	12	13	13	3. 8
	Cleveland	5. 91–6. 02	8. 25–8. 75	11. 5	13	13	3. 5
	Dayton	4. 62	8. 75	10	12	12	3. 5–4. 0
	Toledo	4. 62–4. 72	9	9. 5	11		3. 5
Oregon	Portland	4. 51–4. 84	8. 75	9	12–13	10–11	4. 0
Pennsylvania	Erie	6. 88	9. 5	10. 5	12	12	3. 6
	Philadelphia	5. 74–5. 80	9–9. 5	10	11	11	3. 8
	Pittsburgh	6. 36	9. 25–11. 25	13. 5	14	15	3. 5–3. 8
	Scranton	7. 80	11	13	14	14	3. 25
Rhode Island	Newport	8. 79	13. 25	13	15	15	3. 96
	Providence	8. 79	12. 5	13	15		
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	4. 30	7. 5	8	10	10	3. 5
Tennessee	Chattanooga	3. 76–4. 51	10–11. 25	12	15	16	4. 0
	Memphis	6. 98–7. 47	8. 75–10	14–15	17		
	Nashville	4. 87	8. 75	12	14	14	4. 2
Texas	El Paso	7. 62	11. 25	13	16–18	16–18	3. 6
	Fort Worth	4. 08	9	10	12	13	3. 6
	Galveston	7. 48	11. 25–12. 5		11–13	15	
Utah	Salt Lake City		6. 75	11	12. 5	13	3. 6–4. 0
Vermont	Burlington	6. 45	7. 5	10	12–13	11–12	3. 25–4. 0
Virginia	Richmond	8. 90–9. 13	11	13	14		3. 7
Washington	Seattle	5. 27	8	8. 5	12	8. 5–12	3. 5
	Spokane	5. 48	7. 5	8	10	10	3. 6–3. 8
	Tacoma	5. 27	8. 33	10	12. 5	12–13	3. 6
West Virginia	Clarksburg	6. 88	10	13. 5	15	16	3. 8
	Wheeling	6. 34	11. 25	13	15	15	3. 6
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	4. 71	7	7. 5	9	9	3. 6
	Wausau	3. 76		7. 5	9	9	3. 5

[1] These prices represent standard, or grade B, milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.

[2] The dealers' buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200–210-mile zone

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	11	$2. 81–3. 62	$3. 30
Middle Atlantic	11	1. 88–3. 57	2. 98
East North Central	22	1. 40–2. 87	2. 07
West North Central	17	1. 35–2. 66	1. 96
South Atlantic	14	1. 95–6. 55	3. 22
East South Central	6	1. 50–3. 06	2. 29
West South Central	10	1. 53–3. 97	2. 73
Mountain	9	1. 73–3. 03	2. 33
Pacific	10	1. 82–3. 28	2. 57
United States	110	1. 35–6. 55	2. 55

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk-shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per qt. by dividing by 46.53.

Comparison of September and October Prices for same Markets.

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Average for— Oct., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1920.
New England	9	$3. 32	$3. 16	$4. 29
Middle Atlantic	9	2. 87	2. 66	3. 85
East North Central	16	2. 11	2. 11	3. 56
West North Central	15	2. 03	2. 07	3. 15
South Atlantic	11	3. 35	3. 21	4. 46
East South Central	5	2. 21	2. 26	3. 53
West South Central	8	2. 67	2. 64	4. 54
Mountain	4	2. 24	2. 19	3. 25
Pacific	8	2. 60	2. 60	3. 88
United States	85	2. 58	2. 53	3. 80

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18–20% B. F.) per ½ pint.	Cultured buttermilk per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	18. 5	27	15	
New York	18	28	19	11
Philadelphia	13	28	14	7
Pittsburgh		25	20	10
Cincinnati		24	14	10
Chicago	23	25	16	10
Minneapolis		23	13	15
St. Louis	18–20	25	17	28
Washington	18	30	16–17	15
Jacksonville	25		15	12
Miami			30	25
New Orleans	20	30	16–18	14
Memphis		30		10
Portland			14–15	
San Francisco		24	16	14
Average	19. 27	26. 58	16. 76	13. 92

Saigon Rice Exports Decrease.

Exports of rice from Saigon totaled 1,504,525,000 lbs. during the first six months of 1921, as compared with 2,248,908,000 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1920, reports the American consul at Saigon, French Indo-China. The decrease in the quantity exported was due in part to the lifting of the embargo on the export of rice from Burmah and Siam and in part to the embargo on rice imported into the Philippine Islands. The lack of demand from the United States, Cuba, and European countries was also a material factor in decreasing the Saigon rice exports.

China and Hongkong furnished the chief market for the Saigon rice exports during the first six months of 1921, having taken 856,401,000 lbs. France ranked second as a purchaser with 180,870,000 lbs. and the Dutch East Indies third with 163,178,000 lbs. The Straits Settlements purchased 94,344,000 lbs. Japan was also an important purchaser, having taken 48,799,000 lbs. The United States and Cuba were the destination of only 3,534,000 lbs.

Fruits and Vegetables

CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS BEGINNING TO SHOW SEASONAL DECREASE.

Potato Prices Unsettled—Cabbage and Boxed Apples Weaker—Onions Continue Price Advances.

Total car-lot shipments of 12 leading lines of fruits and vegetables for the week ending Oct. 22 showed a decrease of about 2,600 cars from last week's heavy movement. Nearly 25,000 cars were shipped, three-fourths of which carried potatoes and apples. Heavier fruit shipments a year ago brought last season's total for the same week to 27,280 cars.

Prices for onions continued to advance during the week, while potato markets were unsettled, and cabbage and boxed apples were weaker.

Potatoes.—Carlot shipments of potatoes continued above the 10,000 mark and are one-third heavier than a year ago, but slightly less than last week. Minnesota and North Dakota are the heaviest shipping States in the West and Maine and New York in the eastern section, these four States having furnished more than half the week's supply.

The season's potato shipments to Oct. 22 comprised 111,709 carloads, compared with 88,377 last season. The 4-year average of shipments after Oct, 22 is about 63,000 cars, but last season 107,421 cars were shipped after Oct. 22 as a result of the heavy crop. If later shipments conform more nearly to the average, as would be anticipated with a crop 25,000,000 bus. below the average yield, the carlot movement during the rest of the season will proceed in much lighter volume.

POTATO PRICES FIRM IN EAST.

Prices in eastern consuming centers have held firm. Sacked Round Whites ranged $2.25 to $2.45 per 100 lbs., Maine Green Mountains closed at $2.10 to $2.35, and Maine Irish Cobblers at $1.90 to $2.15. Middle western markets showed a weaker tone. Carlot sales in Chicago and Kansas City declined 15¢ to 25¢ to a closing range of $1.75 to $1.85 for Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios and $1.75 to $1.90 for Northern Round Whites. Prices at eastern shipping points advanced 10¢ to 15¢, New York Round Whites closing at $1.85 f. o. b. and Maine Green Mountains in bulk at $1.51 to $1.56 per 100 lbs. Northern Round Whites closed slightly weaker at $1.55 to $1.80 f. o. b., and prices to growers for western stock held steady at $1 to $1.25.

Apples.—Boxed apple shipments for the week were 5,109 cars, slightly less than last week, but 50% heavier than for the same period a year ago. Washington continued to be the heaviest shipping State and New York, with 1,271 cars, shipped more than half of the total from barreled sections. Extra Fancy Northwestern Jonathans closed lower in most markets at $2.50 to $3 per box, slow in Pittsburgh at $2.50 to $3.25. New York Baldwins, A–2½, were steady in consuming markets at $7 to $7.50 per bbl., and in producing sections at $6.25 to $6.50 f. o. b.

Onions.—Onion markets continued to advance, supplies were limited, and demand good. Prices at Connecticut Valley shipping points advanced 25¢ to a range of $5 to $5.25 per 100 lbs., sacked. Middle western yellow stock advanced 50¢ in New York City to a close of $5.50 to $5.75 and gained 25c in Chicago, ranging $4 to $4.50. Minnesota red stock ruled $4.15 at shipping points, a gain of 90¢, and advanced $1.25 in St. Louis, closing at $5.50. The week's shipments of 637 cars were little more than half those for the same week last season. New York and California shipped nearly one-half.

Cabbage.—Markets were generally slow and dull with slight losses. Chicago recovered at the close. New York domestic cabbage was slightly lower at $22 to $24 per ton bulk f. o. b. shipping points and $30 to $33 in city markets. New York Danish stock closed dull at $28 to $30 f. o. b. and declined $5 to $10 in distributing markets at $35 to $40. Wisconsin and Minnesota Danish type showed a stronger tone in producing sections at $30 to $35, lost $5 to $10 in St. Louis and Cincinnati, ruling $40. The Chicago market recovered from slight losses early in the week and closed nearly steady at $40 to $44. Shipments were 1,237 cars, about one-half of which were from New York State. Movement shows a slight decrease from last week and is about 200 cars less than for the same period a year ago.

Sweet potatoes.—Demand for sweet potatoes was limited, markets slow and dull. Virginia yellow varieties declined about 50¢ per bbl. in New York, closing $2.50 to $2.75, showed slight losses in other markets at $3.50 to $3.75, but held steady in Chicago at $4.25 to $4.50. Tennessee Nancy Halls held about steady at $1 to $1.25 per bushel hamper in Chicago and Kansas City.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Virginia green *beans* were in moderate demand in New York at $2.50 to $3 per 5-pk. hamper. Louisiana and Mississippi stock was steady in Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati at $2 to $2.25 per bushel hamper. New York *cauliflower* from Long Island was firm in New York and Philadelphia at $3.25 to $3.50 per crate. California cauliflower ranged $2 to $2.50 in St. Louis and Kansas City. New York *celery* was slightly weaker in New York at $3.50 to $4 for crates in the rough. Michigan Golden Hearts in highball crates held at 75¢ to $1 in Chicago, squares at $1.25 to $1.50. Colorado stock ruled at $6 per crate in Kansas City. Massachusetts and New Jersey *cranberries* ranged $12 to $15 per bbl. in city markets. New York Big Boston *lettuce* was in fair demand at 75¢ to $1.75 per crate of 2 doz. heads. California and Washington stock ranged $2.50 to $4 for California crates. New York Kieffer *pears* sold lower in New York at $4.50 to $5 per bbl. New York Bartletts were firm in Pittsburgh at $3.50 to $3.75 per bu. New York Savoy *spinach* closed strong in New York at $1.25 to $1.50 per bu. basket. California *tomatoes* held steady in New York at $2.25 to $2.50 per box and in Chicago at $2.50 to $2.75.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Oct. 22.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Oct. 22.	Last season to Oct. 22.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed..	5,109	3,418	5,500	23,972	12,645	36,321
Barreled	2,374	6,466	2,699	17,202	30,528	72,388
Cabbage....	1,237	1,424	1,367	21,105	21,717	33,077
Cauliflower.	127	167	107	512	474	3,516
Celery.....	493	287	328	6,053	4,405	10,355
Grapes.....	3,198	4,583	3,611	30,037	32,415	39,141
Lettuce:						
Old.....	186	70	198	17,058	12,084	12,462
New....	81	51	99	280	132	8,389
Onions.....	637	1,165	573	13,096	17,182	28,146
Pears.....	218	763	329	11,423	13,312	15,164
Potatoes:						
Sweet...	748	852	949	7,477	6,265	18,071
White..	10,070	7,543	11,285	111,709	88,377	195,798
Tomatoes...	153	212	184	15,762	14,844	15,144
Vegetables, mixed....	347	279	375	13,601	10,291	13,326
Total..	24,978	27,280	27,604	289,907	264,671	501,298

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES. Eastern and Northern Round Whites, No. 1, per 100 lbs. sacked.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Oct. 24.	This season. Oct. 17.	1 year ago.
New York.....	416	$2.25–2.35	$2.35	[1] $2.10–2.20
Boston.....	225	2.10–2.15	1.85–2.00	2.25–2.40
Philadelphia.....	338	2.35	2.35–2.40	2.25
Pittsburgh.....	225	2.35–2.45	2.25–2.35	1.95–2.15
Cincinnati.....	153	2.15–2.35	2.35	2.00
Chicago.....	798	[2] 1.75–1.90	[2] 2.00–2.10	[2] 1.65–1.80
St. Louis.....	217	[3] 2.00	[3] 2.15–2.25	[3] 2.20–2.30
Kansas City.....	530	[2, 3] 1.75	[2, 3] 1.90	[3] 2.00

SWEET POTATOES. Virginia Eastern Shore Yellow Varieties, Barrels.

New York.....	140	$2.50–2.75	$3.25–3.50	$3.00–3.25
Boston.....	36	3.50–3.75	4.00–4.25	3.75
Philadelphia.....	9	.....	.....	2.75
Pittsburgh.....	50	3.40–3.50	3.75–4.00	3.65–3.75
Cincinnati.....	19	3.75	4.25	4.00–4.25
Chicago.....	96	4.25–4.50	4.25–4.50	4.50–5.00
St. Louis.....	1	[4] 90	[4] 75–1.00	[4] 1.25
Kansas City.....	4	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.00	.....

ONIONS. Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes, No. 1, per 100 lbs. Sacked.

New York.....	73	$5.25–5.50	$4.75–5.25	$1.00–1.50
Boston.....	46	5.25–5.50	4.50–4.63	1.40–1.50
Philadelphia.....	47	5.00–5.65	5.00–5.50	1.50
Pittsburgh.....	62	5.00–5.50	6.00	1.50–1.65
Cincinnati.....	15	5.50–6.00	5.50	1.30–1.40
Chicago.....	70	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.25	1.25–1.50
St. Louis.....	31	[5] 5.50	[5] 4.25	[5] 1.25
Kansas City.....	27	[5] 3.75	[5] 3.00–3.25	[5] 1.65–1.75

CABBAGE. New York and Northern Danish Type, per ton Bulk.

New York.....	43	$38–40	$40–42	$20
Boston.....	5	[6] 2.25–2.50	[6] 2.50	[6] 1.25
Philadelphia.....	88	35–38	35–40	20
Pittsburgh.....	51	[1] 2.25–2.50	[1] 2.50	20
Cincinnati.....	43	40	50	15–18
Chicago.....	70	40–44	42–45	.....
St. Louis.....	93	40	40–43	18–20
Kansas City.....	30	[1] 2.25–2.50	[1] 2.25	[1] 1.00

APPLES. Eastern Baldwins, A 2½ inches, Barrels.

New York.....	225	$7.25–7.50	$7.25–7.50	$3.50–4.00
Philadelphia.....	106	7.50	7.00–7.50	.....
Pittsburgh.....	77	6.50	.....	.....
Chicago.....	214	7.00–7.50	7.00–7.50	4.25–4.75

APPLES. Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Boxes.

New York.....	236	$2.50–2.75	$2.50–3.00	$3.25–3.50
Boston.....	65	2.75	3.00–3.50	3.50–4.50
Philadelphia.....	117	2.50–2.75	2.50	3.00–3.40
Pittsburgh.....	84	2.50–3.25	2.50–3.50	.....
Chicago.....	424	2.25–3.00	[7] 2.20–3.25	3.10–3.50
Kansas City.....	236	3.00–3.10	3.25	3.50–3.75

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.....	$1.95	$1.85	[1] 1.80–1.90
Presque Isle, Me.....	[1] 1.51–1.56	[1] 1.31–1.41	[1] 1.65–1.70
Grand Rapids, Mich..	1.65–1.75	1.70–1.80	1.53–1.63
Waupaca, Wis.....	[8] 1.50	1.75–1.85	1.40–1.50
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.55–1.80	1.70	1.40–1.45
Alliance, Nebr.....	[8] 1.08	[8] 1.17–1.33	1.35–1.50
Idaho Falls, Idaho....	[8] 1.00	[8] 1.00–1.15	[8] 1.00
Greely, Colo.....	[8] 1.25	[8] 1.25	[8] 1.00–1.15
ONIONS (100 lbs. sacked).			
Massachusetts Points..	5.00	4.50–5.00	1.15–1.25
CABBAGE (ton bulk).			
Rochester, N. Y.....	28.30	30	10
Minneapolis, Minn....	32–35	30–33	12
Wisconsin Points.....	30–32	33	.....
APPLES (barrels).			
Rochester, N. Y.....	6.25–6.50	6.25–6.50	4.00
APPLES (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.....	.....	2.25–2.35	2.25–2.35

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[5] Red varieties.
[6] Barrels.
[7] Auction sales.
[8] Wagonloads, cash to growers.

NEW CROP OF SPANISH PEANUTS MOVING FROM SOUTHEAST.

Weaker Market for Southern Spanish—Oil Mills Inactive—Many Peanuts Hogged Off.

Spanish peanuts of the 1921 crop are already moving to consuming centers, and large shipments of new stock peanuts probably will be made soon in greater volume than last year. Georgia Runners also are moving to the mills in small quantities from the farmers, but because of their slowness in coming to maturity the nuts are hardly dry enough yet to shell.

During the past 10 days the demand for farmers' grade Spanish stock has weakened. In fact prices have steadily declined since the beginning of the season. Some sales were recorded the first of the season as high as $87.50 per ton for farmers' Spanish, but the market has sagged to a recent range of $50 to $55 per ton, delivered.

Little interest has been shown by the oil mills, as the price of peanuts has been too high to permit them to be crushed profitably at the present price of peanut oil. If present low quotations for farmers' goods continue, however, it is expected that crushing may be started soon by several mills. Oil mill operators do not anticipate higher prices for peanut oil in the immediate future, owing to the condition of the cottonseed oil market Furthermore, the price of lard is now below the price of compound lard in which cottonseed oil and peanut oil have largely been used. The low price of lard has reacted unfavorably on the demand for peanut cake and peanut meal, which are moving very sluggishly.

SHELLED GOODS IN LIGHT DEMAND.

Mills in the Southeast are experiencing a light demand for shelled goods. The market for No. 1 Spanish has weakened, in sympathy with the quotations on farmers' stock, to a basis of 4⅞¢ to 5¼¢ per lb. f. o. b. shipping point for new stock. During the past fortnight a somewhat renewed interest has been indicated on the part of confectioners. Prices of sugar and glucose are both down to very moderate levels, and considerable activity may be expected in the manufacture of peanuts into candies suitable for the Christmas trade.

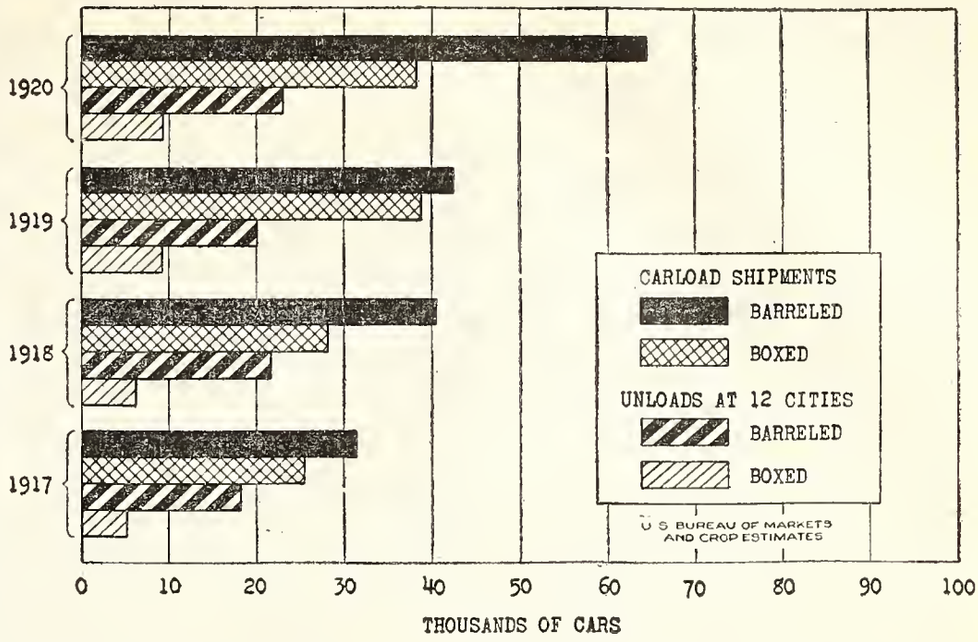
Reports continue to be received indicating a lighter yield in the Southeast. The acreage was reduced somewhat from last season's figures, and the yield is variously estimated at from 75% to 85% of last year's crop. The curing season has been ideal, and except in localities where the crop was dug too soon, the quality of the stock is reported to be excellent.

The uncertainty of obtaining a satisfactory market price has caused many growers, who were reluctant to incur the expense of harvesting the crop and to risk marketing the peanuts later at a low price, to "hog down" their peanuts this season. In Florida over half of this year's crop is supposed to have been disposed of already by turning hogs into the fields.

The production of Runners in Georgia is unusually light this year, and commercially is largely confined to the vicinity of Donalsonville. An unusual development in Georgia has been the appearance of Virginia type peanuts in the farmers' market in carload quantities. The pods were fairly well filled, and the peanuts sold considerably above the current price for farmers' grade Spanish.

The action of the Department of Agriculture in preparing tentative grades for White Spanish peanuts has aroused a great deal of interest in the Southeast. Cleaners active in the Southeastern Peanut Association have stated that they will turn out goods in conformity with Government standards and will sell on the basis of these grades. This association has recently requested the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates to make the Federal inspection service in the large terminal markets of the country available on peanuts of this year's crop.

TOTAL CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF BARRELED AND BOXED APPLES, AND UNLOADS AT 12 CITIES, 1917–1920.



The use of Northwestern boxed apples in cities seems to have increased relatively faster than that of barreled apples during the past four years. While unloads of barreled apples at 12 representative cities increased from 18,311 cars in 1917 to 23,036 in 1920, the unloads of boxed apples increased during the same time from 5,226 to 9,308 cars.

There was a large crop of barreled apples in 1920 and nearly two-thirds of the apple shipments were from the barrel sections, yet the proportion of boxed apples among the apple supplies of these cities was considerably greater than in 1917 when barreled apples comprised only a little over one-half of the total shipments. In 1919, a year of short crops in the barrel States, the proportion of boxed apples comprised 31.5% of the car-lot supplies of these 12 cities. In 1920 the percentage of boxed apple unloads increased as compared with 1917 and 1918 but not as compared with 1919.

The 12 cities covered in the above chart are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

POTATO SHIPMENTS HEAVY.

(Concluded from front page.)

Under pressure of these heavy shipments, prices gradually declined until deliveries could be made to the smaller cities in the Middle West at approximately $2 to $2.25 per 100 lbs. As this point was reached an unusual demand developed in the small towns west and south of Chicago. That this unexpected and unusual demand was all that saved the potato market from a tremendous slump is the opinion held among the largest operators in several large western districts.

INTO-STORAGE MOVEMENT LIGHT.

Up to the latter part of September it was not apparent that any considerable proportion of the shipments were going into large commercial storages, and there is reason to believe that nearly all of the unprecedented carlot movement up to the middle of October has gone rather directly to the immediate localities in which the stock will be consumed. The shipment of 2,210 cars on Oct. 15 constitutes a new daily maximum for any year.

EXPECT PRICES TO HOLD UP.

The crop report of Oct. 1 indicated that conditions had steadily improved in many of the northern districts up to the end of the growing season, and that the crop is materially larger than previously estimated, although still short of the five-year average. The whole industry, however, seems to be confident that prices will be fairly well maintained, in view of the fact that a great many merchants in the country towns are stocked with potatoes which must retail at fairly high prices if normal margins of profit are to be obtained.

Shipments of unprecedented volume from North and South Dakota have attracted particular attention. It should be noted that in neither of these States are there storage facilities for preserving more than a small fraction of the crop. In fact it is doubtful whether the potato storage houses of South Dakota have an aggregate capacity much greater than would be required to carry over the seed for next year's planting. The early season and the fact that grain prices have been unsatisfactory to growers have resulted in a rush to place the South Dakota crop on the market as rapidly as it could be transferred from the fields to the cars. In fact the crop in that State has been treated exactly as though it were a summer crop which it was to the advantage of the producer to ship at the earliest possible moment.

Foreign Markets

MEAT PRICES LOWEST ON RECORD IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

Low Prices Attributed Mostly to Lack of Export Demand—London Market Oversupplied.

Wholesale prices of meat in Sydney, Australia, on Aug. 27 were the lowest for 20 years according to a report from the American consul at Sydney received Oct. 14. Good beef in excellent condition averaged from 25s. to 26s. per 100 lbs. at the stockyards ($4.92 to $5.11 in U. S. currency, according to exchange of Oct. 22, when the shilling was worth 19.66¢). Sheep prices also declined, mutton bringing from 2d. to 3d. per lb. (3¢ to 5¢) wholesale. The markets at Melbourne and Queensboro also experienced the price slump.

The main reasons for this decline in prices are said to be the poor export market, the low prices being offered for beef and mutton in London making it impossible for Australian exporters to ship at a profit. It is stated also that there are no meat works operating in Australia for export at the present time, and the outlook for a revival of the export meat trade is admitted to be discouraging. Australian shippers are hoping for a reduction in freight rates which now absorb about 2d. (3¢) per lb. for mutton, practically as much as the exporter is now offering the stockmen.

PRICES SLUMP IN ENGLAND.

A cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London under date of Oct. 21 states that the London market is glutted, that prices have also slumped there, and that London cold storages are filled, while more than 1,000,000 carcasses of lamb and mutton are being held in refrigerated ships on the Thames. The cable also states that the British Government is holding 2,240,000 lbs. of mutton, and that the high price of winter feed is forcing farmers to dispose of their stock, thereby adding materially to the supply of home-killed meat.

Scotch beef decreased 3d. (5¢) per lb. and chilled beef 5d. (8¢) per lb. wholesale during the month ending Oct. 21. New Zealand lamb was selling at 9d. (14¢), a drop of 3d. (5¢) for the month, while mutton was bringing 8d. (13¢), a drop of but 1d. (1.6¢) in a month. Ewes sold for 6d. (10¢) per lb.

Market for American Registered Sheep in Guatemala.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala has requested the American consulate at Guatemala City to furnish the names of American breeders and exporters of sheep who can supply guaranteed stock. The ministry is especially eager to obtain the addresses of associations of live stock raisers who can supply the following breeds: Cotswold, Lincoln, Suffolk, Shropshire, and Oxford Down. Information as to prices for male and female stock from six months to one year old is also wanted.

The live stock industry of Guatemala is of considerable size and growing importance. All associations and individuals interested in the exportation of registered sheep may address the Guatemalan department, as follows: Señor Don Jorge Garcia Salas, Director de Administracion y Estadistica Agricola, Republica de Guatemala, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS DURING SEPTEMBER.

[Data from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk.		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium					321,708	1,812,616	
Esthonia					93,000	80,000	
France		18,656	52,606		818,092	4,962,085	16,230
Germany	48				1,356,915	7,834,409	1,091,545
Netherlands					21,000	298,075	765,600
Poland and Danzig					550,340	2,821,970	
Sweden			82,459			9,600	18
Switzerland			44,403				
Turkey in Europe					437,800	72,500	
United Kingdom			690	222,000	1,854,348	8,283,617	223,500
Canada	1,224	80,850	29,286	230,842	4,834	96	1,315
Panama	41,037	7,738	19,929	49,689	134,232	426,135	348
Mexico	51,087		88,175	736,235	224,828	154,156	4,041
Jamaica	3,919	2,925	20,973	270	49,998	16,198	100
Trinidad and Tobago	41,082		12,943		4,200	2,880	
Cuba	46,636		60,324	1,173,600	1,955,511	526,722	495
Haiti	33,825	1,070	5,316		1,530	5,070	
Brazil					83,535		
British Guiana	25,101				9,600		
Peru						182,400	6,502
China	8,572		34,521		168,048	144,192	
Straits Settlements					13,000	229,750	
Dutch East Indies					58,662	104,990	
Hongkong	336		8,412		323,400	13,848	
Japan	6,984	3,996	8,348		361,800	4,350	
Philippine Islands	15,916	500	6,660		254,100	384,000	
Other countries	100,516	24,640	49,864	9,335	227,441	249,881	5,372
Total: September, 1921	376,283	140,375	524,909	2,421,971	9,341,922	28,719,540	2,115,066
September, 1920	327,482	557,273	362,791	3,028,719	17,709,527	3,692,786	22,223

Acreage Devoted to Seed Crops in Denmark.

The following figures covering the 1920 and 1921 acreage devoted to various kinds of seed crops in Denmark have been furnished the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates by the agricultural advisor to the Danish legation at Washington:

Kind.	1921	1920
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Mangel beet	1,500	2,083
Sugar beet	2,441	2,088
Swede turnip	1,922	4,584
English turnip	2,132	3,200
Carrot	297	971
Cabbage	593	2,693
Cauliflower	109	939
Other cabbage seeds	257	
Other garden seeds	319	806
Red clover	1,609	929
Yellow trefoil	1,124	2,367
Other legumes	1,186	951
Orchard grass	24,060	18,851
English rye grass	3,585	5,169
Italian rye grass	2,874	4,636
Meadow fescue	5,851	6,165
Brome grass	1,001	1,001
Other grass seeds	872	798

There was a large reduction, as may be noted from the table, in the acreage of vegetable seed crops. Several growers and seedsmen who grew or sold vegetable seeds during the war have retired and the seed industry in Denmark is now reported to be almost on a prewar basis. The increased acreages of red clover and orchard grass seed are offset by smaller yields per acre caused by the drought during the summer.

EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF WHEAT, FLAXSEED, AND CORN IN ARGENTINA, SEPT. 26.

[As reported by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.]

Item.	Wheat.	Flaxseed.	Corn.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Crop of 1920–21 plus stocks on hand Dec. 31, 1920	175,666,000	54,580,000	235,341,000
Requirements for home consumption	69,812,000	5,433,000	82,673,000
Exported Jan. 1 to Sept. 26, 1921	58,744,000	40,794,000	67,088,000
Exportable surplus on Sept. 26, 1921	47,110,000	8,353,000	85,580,000
Total exports, year 1920[1]	186,823,000	41,352,000	173,642,000
Average yearly exports, 1909–1913	95,243,000	27,085,000	115,749,000

[1] Boletin Mensual de Estadestica Agricola, December, 1920.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES DURING SEPTEMBER.

[Data from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium		35,027		
Czechoslovakia		5,841		
Denmark	147,545	3,041		
France		11,475		
Greece		33,898		
Italy		1,619,155		
Netherlands	2,646	144,382		
Norway		3,236		
Rumania		1,785		
Spain		43,828		
Switzerland		387,283	3,252	
Turkey in Europe		5,678		
England		1,457		
Canada	244,114	10,069	193	
Mexico		4,336		
Cuba		875		
Dutch West Indies		421		
Argentina		257,393		715,627
Japan			56	
Australia	112			
New Zealand	2,912	1,578		
Canary Islands		69		
Palestine and Syria	600			
Total:				
Sept., 1921	397,929	2,570,827	3,501	715,627
Sept., 1920	2,574,064	961,450	1,190,632	981,929

IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING SEPTEMBER.

Imported from—	Dozen.	Total.	Dozen.
Canada	58,948	Sept., 1921	87,280
China	7,250	Sept., 1920	33,306
Hongkong	20,582		
Japan	500		

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS IN RUMANIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.[1]

Cereal.	Rumania.		Czechoslovakia.	
	1921	Per cent of 1920.	1921	Per cent of 1920.
	Bus.		*Bus.*	
Wheat	97,219,000	138.2	40,675,000	154.3
Rye	10,539,000	94.4	54,383,000	165.1
Barley	64,948,000	102.8	47,362,000	127.2
Oats	69,369,000	127.7	72,352,000	121.3
Corn			10,499,000	108.8

[1] Information received from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, on Oct. 20.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKET SHOWS BETTER TONE WITH PRICES STEADY.

Stocks in Dealers' Hands Light—Railroad Strike Rumors Cause Good Absorption of Arrivals.

The general effort to build up to some extent the depleted reserve stocks in the hands of dealers and consumers was the prominent feature of the hay markets during the week ending Oct. 22. These stocks which have been low for some time, as a result of a "hand-to-mouth" buying policy, have been gradually built up because of continued strike rumors, but they are still far from normal.

Receipts for the week in the markets east of the Mississippi River were slightly more liberal than those of the preceding week and compared favorably with those for the corresponding week last year. The following table compares receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Oct. 22 and Oct. 15, 1921, and Oct. 23, 1920:

Cities.	1921		1920
	Oct. 22.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 23.
New York	169	392	276
Memphis	36	.....	58
Kansas City	452	307	433
Pittsburgh	163	109	106
Cincinnati	114	104	155
Chicago	393	381	334
Minneapolis-St. Paul	204	176	65
St. Louis	275	197	184

Timothy.—There was more firmness in the timothy market, notably in good to choice descriptions. The No. 1 grade in big bales was especially firm in Brooklyn, a few cars selling as high as $30 per ton. Cincinnati and Middle Western markets report that as a result of slightly cooler weather and the disposition shown by buyers to increase their supplies before the possible rail strike the country trade has shown considerably more activity, in fact arrivals late in the week were barely sufficient to satisfy the demand. Quotations, generally speaking, averaged better than for some time. Dealers in Baltimore, New York, and other eastern markets indicate that in the event of a strike ample quantities of hay could be brought in by truck or boat to supply requirements. Prices ruled steady to higher.

CHOICE ALFALFA IN DEMAND.

Alfalfa.—The demand for choice pea-green alfalfa was good, particularly in the Chicago market, but anything which does not meet these requirements is difficult to dispose of. As an indication of this condition, prices for choice pea-green alfalfa ruled $5 to $7 per ton higher than was asked for No. 1 in several markets. Receipts were generally light and decidedly scarce in Cincinnati. Advices from Wisconsin dealers indicate low stocks and a probable good demand later on. Arrivals at Kansas City were fairly heavy. Local trade in that market was well filled up and shipping demand sluggish. About 3,000 bales of California alfalfa arrived in New York City during the week, most of which was disposed of to local dairies at $4 to $5 per ton premium over New York State alfalfa. Prices held firm in most markets.

Prairie.—The prairie-hay situation was unchanged. In Chicago receipts increased

(Concluded on page 285, column 3)

SLIGHTLY STRONGER TONE SHOWN BY WEEK'S FEED MARKET.

Railroad Strike Possibility Stimulates Buying of Wheat feeds—Cottonseed Meal Higher.

The possibility of a railroad strike stimulated the buying of wheat feeds and other by-products during the week ending Oct. 22. Cooler weather in many sections also was an influence of strength. However, offerings were ample and prices failed to reflect the stronger tendency.

With the exception of cottonseed meal, which was quoted higher because of reports that several mills had retired from the market, prices for mill feeds were steady. A fairly active movement was reported from upper lake ports to eastern lake ports. Stored stocks are good and far in excess of those held at this time last year.

Wheat mill feeds.—Offerings of wheat mill feeds from both the spring and winter wheat belt were good but not so large as during the previous weeks. The local demand in most of the markets was slightly better. Eastern markets reported offerings by Canadian mills of bran and pure bran at $19.50 and $20, respectively, delivered points, taking Philadelphia basis rate of freight. Their price for pure bran is $1 per ton less than is asked by domestic mills. Heavy wheat feeds were steady and in fairly good request. Shorts were in keen demand in southwestern markets with Texas and nearby States the principal buyers.

The small output of Nebraska mills caused substantial inquiry for wheat feeds in Omaha, an unusual situation. The country demand generally speaking has not improved materially and comparatively few transactions took place in deferred shipment stuff. Storage stocks are ample. Prices firmed up slightly the last few days of the week.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Figures published by the Bureau of the Census on Oct. 18 indicate that for the two months ending Sept. 30, 684,059 tons of cotton seed were received at mills, compared with 275,642 during the same period last year. Stocks of cake and meal on Sept. 30 at mills were approximately the same as on that date last year, but seed stocks on hand show an increase of 242,924 tons. The movement of cake and meal from mills was heavier, the increase being principally in export shipments. Stocks of hulls increased about 275%. Galveston reports fairly heavy stocks for which there appears no outlet at present. Offerings increased from Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. In the Southeast a few mills are storing their supplies, but lack of credit is restricting this operation. Better prices for seed are bringing out stocks which otherwise would have been used for fertilizer. Domestic and export demand were light. Prices were steady to higher.

Linseed meal and cake.—The movement of linseed meal was fairly good, but sales were mostly made to jobbers and feed mixers. Farmers are not buying to any great extent. Weather conditions have been unusually favorable to light feeding and the proposed railroad strike has not affected the demand. The export demand for cake was poor. Prices were reduced to $37 in Buffalo, $33 in Minneapolis.

GLUTEN FEED REDUCED $2.

Gluten feed.—Manufacturers' stocks of gluten feed are about normal for this time of the year and production is good and fully equal to the demand, which is below normal. There has been very little speculative buy-

(Concluded on page 285, column 3)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, OCT. 22.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	29.00	24.00	21.00	27.50	27.50	27.50	23.00	23.00	22.50	21.00	22.00	18.00	14.25	.....	.....
Standard timothy	28.00	23.00	.....	26.50	27.00	26.00	.....	21.00	21.50	.....	20.00	17.50	13.25	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	27.50	22.00	20.00	25.50	26.00	24.50	19.00	18.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	17.00	11.75	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	27.50	22.00	19.50	26.50	27.00	26.50	.....	20.00	20.50	18.50	20.00	17.00	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	24.00	.....	18.50	.....	26.00	.....	.....	19.00	20.50	17.50	18.00	16.50	11.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	21.00	21.00	18.00	17.00	11.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	27.50	.....	.....	29.00	29.00	30.00	26.00	24.00	.....	22.00	20.50	21.00	20.75	16.00	22.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	27.50	22.50	22.00	.....	20.00	19.00	19.00	17.25	15.00	19.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.50	24.50	21.00	19.00	.....	17.00	17.00	17.00	14.25	13.00	20.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	18.00	15.00	12.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	17.00	14.00	10.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	11.00	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	24.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	20.50	20.00	20.50	.....	22.50	22.00	15.50	.....	19.50	18.00	15.25	12.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	20.75	22.00	22.50	23.00	.....	22.00	.....	15.25	20.50	18.50	.....	.....	11.00	28.00	.....
Hard winter	20.75	21.00	.....	23.00	23.25	22.00	.....	14.50	19.50	18.00	15.50	.....	11.00	.....	27.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	21.75	21.00	21.50	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....	20.50	20.00	16.25	13.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	26.00	22.00	31.00	.....	29.00	.....	23.00	27.00	24.00	.....	.....	19.00	40.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	22.00	27.00	20.00	.....	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	22.50	19.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	15.75	27.00	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	21.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	27.00	33.00
Rye middlings	.....	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	17.00	14.25	11.50	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	43.00	41.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50	[2]41.00	41.00	37.00	33.00	36.25	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	44.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	39.00	44.75	40.50	42.50	.....	39.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	44.00	42.75	42.50	39.00	39.00	38.00	35.00	37.50	41.75	39.00	40.00	.....	.....	42.00	36.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	27.00	.....	29.00	29.00	21.50	20.00	.....	23.50	21.00	.....	16.75	21.00	27.00
Gluten feed	33.40	32.93	30.30	.....	39.25	.....	.....	29.75	31.08	29.95	26.65	.....	32.25	.....	.....
White hominy feed	27.00	25.25	27.50	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	19.50	.....	24.50	20.00	.....	18.50	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	25.00	23.50	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	23.50	19.00	.....	17.50	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	28.00	21.00	21.75	.....	[3]29.00
Dried beet pulp	28.75	26.75	27.50	41.50	33.00	32.50	.....	.....	25.80	25.90	.....	23.50	21.75	26.00	26.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Grain and Seeds

GRAIN PRICES REACT UPWARD ON CLOSING DAYS OF WEEK.

Hedging Sales by Canadian Wheat Holders Thought Responsible for Much of Recent Decline.

Weakness and a rather general feeling of bearishness prevailed in the grain markets except on two days during the week ending Oct. 24. On the last day there was an upturn in prices, which seemed to indicate what is called in the grain trade a "natural reaction," after a decline extending over about six weeks. The net change in prices for the week was lower in all wheat markets except Minneapolis, but there was a net gain in the Chicago corn market.

The lowest price for wheat on the crop was touched on Oct. 19 at $1.03¼ for Chicago December and $1.08 for Chicago May wheat. Flour prices at Minneapolis touched the lowest price since 1916.

The net changes for the week ending Oct. 24 in the different markets were as follows: Chicago December wheat 2¢ lower and December corn 2¢ higher; Minneapolis December wheat 2⅜¢ higher, Kansas City 1½¢ lewer, and Winnipeg 3½¢ lower. Net changes in the May futures were as follows: Chicago May wheat 1½¢ lower and May corn 2¢ higher; Minneapolis May wheat ⅝¢ higher, Kansas City 1¢ lower, Winnipeg 3½¢ lower.

Closing quotations on Oct. 24 were as follows: Chicago December wheat $1.08 and December corn 48¢, Minneapolis December wheat $1.22¾, Kansas City $1.00⅛, and Winnipeg $1.08½. The May future closed as follows: Chicago May wheat $1.12¼ and May corn 53½¢, Minneapolis May wheat $1.21, Kansas City $1.04⅝, and Winnipeg $1.13½.

FLOUR MARKET DEMORALIZED.

The decline in wheat prices that terminated, at least temporarily, on the 19th, began about Sept. 12, with Chicago December wheat at $1.36. This high point was reached after a 22¢ advance. The decline of approximately 33¢ between Sept. 12 and Oct. 19 had a demoralizing effect on the flour trade and caused a general loss of confidence in wheat prices. Commenting on the flour situation on Oct. 17 a Minneapolis market report said: "Most of the flour buyers have been driven out of the market, and most mills report practically no inquiry whatever to-day."

Reports from a few of the buying markets contained the following comments:

Philadelphia.—"Demand for flour is slow and the market unsettled by the downward movement of wheat."

Baltimore.—"The flour market has lost all of its good feeling and taken another plunge toward demoralization."

St. Louis.—"A radical break in the wheat market has made the flour situation very dull and unsettled. The large buyers are staying out of the market."

Columbus.—"Declining markets have scared buyers out, and most of them seem to think they will see new low levels."

The cause of the big decline in wheat was not explained until a few days ago. Reports from Chicago and other markets commented on minor factors in the market, but none mentioned what many persons now believe was the real cause, namely, hedging sales from Canada. That is, Canadian holders of wheat are said to have been hedging in Minneapolis and Chicago.

This conclusion is borne out by the action of the market immediately following the beginning of the crop movement in western Canada. While harvest was well advanced by the latter part of August, thrashing was delayed by rains, so that the crop movement did not get well under way until toward the middle of September. The rapid decline in wheat prices followed the increasing movement of wheat in Canada.

THREATENED RAIL STRIKE IMPORTANT.

One of the important market features of the week was the threatened railroad strike. This had a sentimental effect on speculators, who regarded it as a bearish factor. Yet it had an influence on cash wheat and on the shipment of grain from the country. Chicago reported that mills which buy their supplies of dealers in that market have been eager buyers of wheat, though receipts there were very small, particularly of red winter wheat.

The threatened rail strike had an effect on the flour trade also, as it caused buyers in the Eastern States who had bought flour but had not ordered it out to wire instructions to the mills to ship as promptly as possible.

Minneapolis and Kansas City reported heavy receipts of wheat on the 24th, but this was the cleaning up of shipments en route. Chicago reported small receipts of corn on the 24th as a result of the threatened strike.

Another important market feature of the early part of the week was a statement by Premier Lloyd George on unemployment conditions in Great Britain, which, he was quoted as saying, were the worst they have ever been. This induced speculative selling of wheat in the Chicago market.

Still another feature of the week's developments was the estimate from commercial sources that only a small exportable surplus of wheat still remains in the United States. The amount was placed at approximately 75,000,000 bus. This had almost no market effect, as the grain trade looked to immediate influences rather than to one which would not be felt for some months. Receipts of wheat at primary markets for the week were heavy, amounting to 10,251,000 bus. compared with 9,869,000 a year ago.

Clearances of wheat and flour from American and Canadian ports for the week ending Oct. 19, as unofficially reported, were 11,035,000 bus. of wheat and 2,732,000 bus. of corn. A year ago the wheat exports for the same week were 7,240,000 bus. and corn 515,000 bus. SinceJuly1 exports of wheat and flour from United States and Canadian ports have amounted to 158,864,000 bus., according to the same unofficial authority, compared with 160,590,000 a year ago. Exports of corn since July 1 have amounted to 40,910,000 bus. compared with 2,024,000 a year ago.

Export sales of wheat during the week amounted to 3,500,000 bus., reported from United States and Canada, including Durum wheat sold at Duluth. Some wheat was sold from Pacific coast points to Japan, but the amount was not reported. It was thought in the grain trade that a larger business was done than was confirmed, particularly from Winnipeg. Omaha reported some cash wheat sold to go to Gulf ports.

The scarcity of red winter wheat at Chicago has become a feature of that market. The premium advanced again during the week, and on the 24th No. 2 Red Winter sold at 11¢ to 12¢ over Chicago December. At the same time No. 2 Hard Winter sold at 3¢ under December to 1¢ over. Yet Chicago did not receive enough wheat of all kinds during the week to "make a market."

Heavy receipts in Minneapolis caused an easier feeling in the spot market. On the 24th No. 1 Dark Northern Spring sold at 10¢ to 14¢ over Minneapolis December, with a few cars of "fancy" at 16¢ over. No. 2 Dark Northern sold at 5¢ to 12¢ over December. The price paid to farmers for No. 1 Dark Northern in central North Dakota on the 24th, based on Saturday's closing price of December, which was $1.20½, was $1.08½.

In the Kansas City market No. 2 Dark Hard Winter sold on the 24th at 11¢ over Kansas City December. The price paid to farmers for No. 2 Hard Winter in central Kansas on the 24th was 95¢. This price was based on Saturday's closing price of Kansas City December, which was 98⅜¢.

The visible supply statement, which was issued on Oct. 24, showed a decrease of 280,000 bus. of wheat in the United States for the week. The total was 55,687,000 bus. compared with 34,411,000 a year ago.

The corn market during the early part of the week under review was featureless and prices followed the fluctuations in wheat. Toward the close of the week, and particularly on Monday, corn developed independent strength and recorded an advance out of proportion to the advance in wheat. This might be said to be a "turning of the worm," for corn has been kicked around without regard to value for several months past without showing any tendency to assert itself. Of course, it may not do so now, yet a reported "covering by short" seems to indicate that the speculators had hammered the price as low as they thought they could for the present.

About 2,000,000 bus. of corn was shipped from Lake ports to Canada during the week, yet the visible supply increased 2,350,000 bus., making the total 19,667,000, compared with 10,277,000 a year ago. About 25 cars of new corn arrived in Chicago on Oct. 22. This corn graded No. 2 to No. 4 and sold at 40½¢ to 44½¢.

On the 24th No. 2 Mixed corn in Chicago sold at ¾¢ to 1¢ under December, and No. 2 Yellow at ¼ to ½¢ under December. Based on Saturday's closing price of December, corn in Chicago, which was 46⅝¢, the price paid to farmers for No. 2 in the central Iowa district on the 24th was between 31¢ and 32¢.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousnds of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Oct. 22:					
Atlantic ports [1]	3,141	217	.....	175	250
Gulf ports [2]	888	258	17	50	.....
Pacific ports [3]	1,745	.....	.....	162	.....
Total	5,774	475	17	387	250
Previous week	4,933	496	10	757	50
Corresponding week last year	5,901	460	.....	761	1,121
Total July 1 to Oct. 22, 1921	99,463	7,928	382	13,430	3,106
Corresponding period last year	106,050	883	2,231	7,283	14,206

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Dec.	115⅞	110	105½	103¾	103¾	108
	May.	120	114	110	108⅛	108⅛	112½
Corn	Dec.	47½	46	46	45⅝	46	46⅝
	May.	53⅛	51⅜	51	50⅞	51⅜	52⅛
Oats	Dec.	34⅛	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32½	33¼
	May.	38⅜	37¼	36¾	36⅜	37⅛	37¾
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Dec.	107⅜	101⅛	97⅜	96⅜	96⅜	100⅛
	May.	112⅛	105⅝	101⅝	100⅜	100⅜	104
Corn	Dec.	39¼	37⅜	37½	37½	38	38⅝
	May.	45¼	43⅜	43⅛	43½	43⅜	44½
Oats	Dec.	31½	29⅝	29¾	29⅝	29⅞	30½
	May.	35½	35½	34½	34	34½	34⅝

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Oct. 21.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wd.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 3	.....	.....	113	113½	113	.....
Hard Winter..No. 1	116¾	115	110½	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 3	.....	106½	102	102⅜	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	140	138	131	131	131	133
No. 2	136	135	128	127	127	129
No. 3	128	129	120	119	120	122
No. 4	120	117	112	111	111	114
Northern Spg..No. 1	136	133	126	127	128	130
No. 2	131	129	126	123	123	124
No. 3	124	120	116	115	119	116
No. 4	116	115	109	105	106	112
KANSAS CITY.						
Drk. Hrd. Wir..No. 1	.....	124	121½	119	113½	124
No. 2	128½	128⅞	118⅝	119	119⅛	118
No. 3	127	123	119⅜	113⅞	115	117⅜
No. 4	.....	.....	.....	121	105	112⅝
Hard Winter..No. 1	117	110	107	106	105	106
No. 2	120	112¾	109	106⅝	106⅜	108⅜
No. 3	120	109	105¾	109⅜	100	106⅝
No. 4	.....	108	105	106	....	104
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	110½	.....	102	.....	99⅜	100
Red Winter...No. 2	.....	122	120	.....	.....	.....
No. 3	115	.....	112⅝	110	108	109
OMAHA.						
Dark Hrd.wir..No. 2	115	113	.....	.....	.....	111
Hard Winter..No. 2	109¾	.....	97⅛	104½	102½	102
No. 3	107	.....	93½	.....	93⅜	99
No. 4	108	.....	90	103	92	.....
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	104½	100	.....	92	95	95¼
No. 3	103¼	.....	93¼	91	92	92½
No. 4	100	.....	.....	.....	91	91½
ST. LOUIS.						
Red Winter...No. 2	132	130	120½	124½	122½	130
No. 3	123	124	118	118	118½	120½

CORN.

CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 1	46½	45½	45	46	45¾	46
No. 2	46½	45½	45	46	45¾	46
No. 3	.....	45½	44½	45½	1 41⅜	45½
Yellow.....No. 1	46½	45⅜	45½	46½	46	46½
No. 2	46½	45⅜	45⅜	46	45¾	46½
No. 3	46	45¼	1 41	45⅜	44	45⅜
Mixed.....No. 1	46	45½	45	45⅜	45½	46
No. 2	46	45½	45	45⅜	45½	46
No. 3	45⅜	45	44½	1 41	45½	45½
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Yellow.....No. 1	39½	39½	.....	39½	40½	41
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 1	40	38	37¾	38⅝	38⅞	40
No. 2	39⅝	37½	37	38	38½	.....
Yellow.....No. 1	39	38	37½	38	.....	38½
No. 2	.....	.....	37½	.....	38½	39
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38½
Mixed.....No. 1	37½	37⅜	36¼	.....	37	37½
No. 2	37½	37½	35⅜	36½	37	37
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 1	36½	36¼	36	.....	36⅛	36½
No. 2	36¼	36½	36	36¼	36	.....
Yellow.....No. 1	36½	36½	36⅝	37¼	37½	38
No. 2	.....	36½	.....	37¼	37½	38
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	37½	.....	.....
Mixed.....No. 1	.....	35½	35¾	36	35¾	36
No. 2	36½	.....	.....	36	36¼	35½
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 1	45	44	44½	44½	45¼	47
No. 2	44½	44	43½	44½	44¼	46
Yellow.....No. 1	45½	45	45	45½	46½	49
No. 2	45½	45	45	45½	46	47½
No. 3	.....	.....	44½	44½	.....	.....

OATS.

CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 2	33½	33¾	33¼	33½	33¼	34
No. 3	31	31	29½	30	30	30½
No. 4	30½	29½	28¾	28¾	29	29
MINNEAPOLIS.						
White.....No. 2	28¾	28¼	27½	28½	28	28¾
No. 3	27¼	27	26	27	26½	27½
No. 4	26⅞	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 3	31⅝	31⅛	30⅜	31	31⅜	.....
No. 4	31	.....	.....	30	30	31
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 3	28	27¼	26⅜	27¼	27⅝	28½
No. 4	27½	27	26	26½	.....	27⅜
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 2	.....	33	32¾	33½	34	.....
No. 3	32	32	31	31⅞	32	33
No. 4	31	.....	30	30½	31	32

RYE.

CHICAGO.						
No. 2.....	.....	88½	86	.....	82	83
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Western.....No. 2	82¾	81½	78¼	76½	74½	75⅜

¹ New corn.

SWEET CLOVER SEED SURVEY.

(Concluded from front page.)

The prices being offered on Oct. 20 averaged $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. less than the more or less nominal offers of Aug. 30. On Oct. 20 the prevailing offers for hulled, thrasher-run white sweet clover seed were $4 to $4.50 per 100 lbs., and for recleaned seed $5 to $6. In some counties where the local demand absorbs most of the seed, average prices for recleaned seed were as high as $10 per 100 lbs. The larger seedsmen are quoting this seed at approximately the same prices as two weeks ago, but other clover and grass seeds are mostly higher. Their continued upward trend may tend to raise prices for sweet clover seed, especially if the Canadian crop, as reported, proves to be much smaller than last year. No imports of white sweet clover were reported from Canada during September or the first three weeks of October.

WHOLESALE PRICES SHOWN.

The following table gives approximate wholesale selling prices of sweet clover, red clover, and alfalfa seed of choice to fancy grade on Feb. 1, 1916 to 1921, and on Oct. 20, 1921:

[Per 100 lbs.]

Date.	Sweet clover.	Red clover.	Alfalfa.
Feb. 1:			
1916	$17.00	$22.00	$21.00
1917	16.00	19.50	15.00
1918	27.00	34.00	20.00
1919	23.50	42.00	21.00
1920	36.00	59.40	42.85
1921	12.00	21.00	19.00
Oct. 20:			
1921	9.00	21.00	20.00

Prevailing quotations by seedsmen on red clover and alfalfa seed are as high as, if not higher than, prices on Feb. 1, 1921, when the active selling season for many seedsmen began. On the other hand, sweet clover seed quotations are about 25% less than on Feb. 1, 1921, and growers are receiving proportionately less for this seed than for red clover and alfalfa seed, based on wholesale prices of each on Oct. 20.

The quality of the 1921 crop of sweet clover seed seems, in general, to be equal to that of last year. While a number of reports indicated that this year's crop was inferior to last year's, there was an equal number which placed the quality of the 1921 crop ahead of the 1920 crop.

Large Exports of Redtop Seed.

There arrived, subject to the seed importation Act, at New York during the two weeks ending Oct. 22 approximately 97,700 lbs. of red clover, mostly from Germany; 57,900 lbs. of crimson clover from France; 45,500 lbs. of white clover from Germany; 22,000 lbs. of alfalfa from Portugal; 123,200 lbs. of orchard grass from Denmark, Germany, and Holland; 174,700 lbs. of rye grass, mostly from Great Britain; and 132,000 lbs. of rape seed from Holland. The arrivals at Baltimore were small, being about 44,000 lbs. of crimson clover and 14,000 lbs. of orchard grass, both from Germany.

The exports for the same period from New York were 30,000 lbs. each of alsike clover and timothy to Great Britain; 278,000 lbs. of redtop to Great Britain, Germany, and Holland; and 50,600 lbs. of meadow fescue to Denmark. Baltimore exports consisted of timothy seed only and amounted to 148,400 lbs., billed to Ireland, Germany, and France.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 283.)

to a point in excess of the demand, which was not so active as it was last week. In Minneapolis receipts numbered 146 cars. Several shipping orders were received and practically all arrivals were sold as soon as received. Dealers consider the market in a favorable condition to absorb additional offerings. In the Southwest trading was inactive, but prices show no material change.

Straw.—Straw sold principally in a jobbing way. Rye straw is scarce in Chicago and Baltimore. In the latter market big bales are preferred. Trade in oat and wheat straw was at slightly lower figures than a week ago. The following quotations represent prices in the principal markets: Wheat straw—$13 Philadelphia, $12 Chicago, $12.50 Baltimore, $13 Richmond, $9 Cincinnati, $13.50 Pittsburgh, $8 Minneapolis, $9.50 Buffalo, $10.25 Kansas City; oat straw—$12.50 Philadelphia, $13 Chicago, $14.25 Baltimore, $9 Cincinnati, $13.50 Pittsburgh, $9 Minneapolis, $9.50 Buffalo, $10.25 Kansas City; rye straw—$20 Philadelphia, $15 Chicago, $21.50 New York, $20.50 Baltimore, $10.25 Cincinnati, $14 Pittsburgh, $9 Minneapolis, $13 Buffalo; rice straw—$10.50 New Orleans.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 283.)

ing during the recent grass season and the demand generally experienced at this season of the year has been held back on account of abundant pasturage in the eastern dairy sections. Visible supplies and reserve stocks are not heavy. Prices were reduced $2 per ton by leading manufacturers. An increasing demand is expected after the first killing frost. The movement was good.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was rather slow because of the erratic action of the grain markets. Richmond dealers report offerings by middle western manufacturers at prices as low as $24. In view of heavy western offerings, local owners were forcing stocks on the market at materially lower prices. Sales were confined largely to scattered one-car orders. Stocks and movement are good. The premium of white over yellow hominy increased to $2.50 per ton in Baltimore and a few other markets.

Alfalfa meal.—Business in alfalfa meal was dull. The principal markets reported occasional purchases of one or two cars by mixers who formerly contracted for 25 cars at a time. Cheap corn, bran, and other commercial feeds have materially diminished the demand for mixed feeds, nor has the proposed freight-rate reduction stimulated enthusiasm among dealers. Prices were largely nominal. Kansas City continued to quote No. 1 meal at $16.50 per ton.

Beet pulp.—Reports received from the principal beet-sugar factories indicate a production of dried pulp approximately 15% less than last year. Large handlers describe the demand as fairly good. A considerable part of the output has been contracted for by distributors to be shipped to consumers direct from mills. Stocks in eastern markets are light, in western and Pacific coast markets good. Prices were well sustained.

The best time to buy seeds varies from year to year and is influenced by many factors, but there are some distinct advantages to be gained through early purchases.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR SEPTEMBER.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland, Oreg.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total Sept., 1921.	Total Aug., 1921.	Total July-Sept., 1921.	Total July-Sept., 1920.
Dark Northern Spring...No. 1	2056	555	....	40	9	436	....	58	.....	3	1	2	33	1	....	.....	....	....	34	22	....	373	3623	1468	6284	4566
No. 2	905	279	7	19	9	112	....	....	.....	4	.....	.....	14	1	....	.....	....	....	11	19	8	215	1603	1189	3701	1945
No. 3	1996	559	47	51	3	58	....	....	.....	4	.....	3	7	....	....	.....	....	1	6	9	2	239	2985	3205	7132	4398
All others	2278	873	58	38	1	3	....	....	.....	23	26	26	12	6	....	.....	....	....	....	2	....	275	3621	3365	9250	10251
Total	7235	2266	112	148	22	609	....	58	.....	34	27	31	66	8	....	.....	....	1	51	52	10	1102	11832	9227	26367	21160
Northern Spring.....No. 1	307	144	4	1	....	....	....	....	.....	2	2	9	43	1	....	.....	....	....	21	80	....	147	761	227	1134	771
No. 2	128	66	1	4	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	5	25	....	....	.....	....	....	9	46	....	68	353	127	559	399
No. 3	127	72	4	3	....	....	....	....	.....	2	1	3	8	....	....	.....	....	....	4	8	....	82	314	213	616	542
All others	172	98	3	14	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	1	19	1	....	.....	....	1	1	....	5	45	362	264	710	1379
Total	734	380	8	25	1	....	....	....	.....	6	4	18	95	2	....	.....	....	1	35	134	5	342	1790	831	3019	3091
Red Spring.....No. 1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	12	....	3	16	5	21	16
No. 2	2	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	4	1	33	65	5	71	11
No. 3	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	6	1	44	63	2	67	15
All others	2	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	15	26	6	43	36
Total	6	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	1	22	2	95	170	18	202	78
Total Hard Red Spring	7975	2688	120	173	23	609	....	58	.....	40	31	49	163	10	....	.....	2	....	87	208	17	1539	13792	10076	29588	24329
Amber Durum.....No. 1	147	178	....	13	....	14	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	28	381	554	965	541
No. 2	348	1274	....	4	....	473	312	....	235	.....	.....	1	6	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	148	2805	1602	4628	2649
No. 3	149	563	....	5	2	3	....	....	26	.....	.....	4	39	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	41	832	437	1347	1411
All others	104	285	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	1	....	18	2	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	15	431	239	716	546
Total	748	2300	3	22	2	490	312	....	263	.....	2	5	63	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	232	4449	2832	7656	5147
Durum.....No. 1	.....	31	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	44	15	70	81
No. 2	30	297	1	....	....	13	....	....	.....	4	16	4	16	....	3	9	....	....	....	....	....	32	425	155	731	529
No. 3	26	188	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	4	24	2	26	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	18	295	131	478	340
All others	34	138	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	15	1	14	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	228	136	442	193
Total	90	654	3	2	....	13	1	....	.....	11	55	7	60	1	8	15	....	....	....	....	....	72	992	437	1721	1143
Red Durum.....No. 1	74	470	3	....	....	....	40	....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	89	684	484	1216	439
No. 2	72	673	5	1	4	....	66	....	.....	5	.....	19	3	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	8	105	961	465	1460	153
No. 3	37	341	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	29	412	103	522	55
All others	21	104	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	9	138	44	190	49
Total	204	1588	8	1	4	.....	106	....	.....	8	.....	28	5	3	....	.....	....	....	....	....	8	232	2195	1096	3388	696
Total Durum	1042	4542	14	25	6	503	419	....	263	19	57	40	128	7	10	17	....	....	....	....	8	536	7636	4365	12765	6986
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 1	604	68	....	9	....	....	....	....	.....	....	15	81	7	22	4	11	....	....	97	230	7	643	1798	1935	5179	3414
No. 2	266	15	1	164	19	136	29	....	.....	3	72	1066	64	180	45	47	2	....	53	182	46	1193	3592	3828	10188	3958
No. 3	25	4	1	108	1	.....	30	....	.....	7	59	1110	72	68	3	18	....	....	16	24	28	617	2191	2011	5125	2358
All others	30	.....	1	49	25	1	1	....	.....	2	25	853	14	44	6	5	3	....	2	2	16	342	1421	853	2835	994
Total	925	87	3	330	45	137	69	....	.....	12	171	3110	157	323	58	81	5	....	168	438	97	2795	9002	8627	23327	10724
Hard Winter.....No. 1	154	22	2	24	....	....	....	....	.....	93	311	499	212	233	39	31	1	....	64	496	89	1049	3319	4973	18530	27823
No. 2	590	433	26	921	9	450	90	....	37	1205	1937	2974	809	852	223	703	1	1	15	101	240	4208	15825	25370	64601	27045
No. 3	155	15	5	174	....	133	....	....	4	364	1269	1832	554	461	74	103	1	1	4	19	72	1888	7128	12376	27420	13483
All others	110	8	9	45	2	....	....	....	.....	745	1363	1896	285	393	144	118	2	1	1	....	160	1932	7214	6331	17548	11974
Total	1009	478	42	1164	11	583	90	....	41	2407	4880	7201	1860	1939	480	955	5	3	84	616	561	9077	33486	49050	128099	80325
Yellow Hard Winter....No. 1	7	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	16	57	....	....	8	....	....	....	48	15	73	233	451	1506	108
No. 2	50	.....	3	115	....	.....	21	....	.....	116	24	185	428	7	2	302	....	....	....	14	115	157	1539	3865	8481	147
No. 3	6	.....	8	87	....	....	....	....	.....	21	56	25	253	10	4	55	....	....	....	1	24	22	573	1531	3078	68
All others	13	.....	21	206	1	.....	.....	....	.....	15	66	24	150	12	2	197	....	....	....	.....	45	76	828	1498	2523	84
Total	76	1	32	415	1	.....	21	....	.....	153	146	250	888	29	8	563	....	....	....	63	199	328	3173	7345	15588	407
Total Hard Red Winter	2010	566	77	1909	57	720	171	....	41	2572	5197	10561	2905	2291	546	1599	10	3	252	1117	857	12200	45661	65022	167014	91456
Red Winter.....No. 1	20	10	....	.....	1	1	4	....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	7	....	7	16	49	1	136	257	341	1593	10735
No. 2	15	2	1	39	9	22	421	....	52	10	7	72	.....	.....	4	192	27	71	42	74	17	820	1897	4935	17516	20911
No. 3	5	.....	....	59	4	1	208	....	61	337	18	307	....	9	7	394	54	57	14	16	21	1131	2703	6483	19889	8116
All others	3	1	4	94	14	12	665	1	437	332	151	1224	.....	22	14	897	64	107	1	1	84	872	5000	7124	18866	7671
Total	43	13	5	192	28	36	1298	1	553	679	176	1604	....	32	25	1490	145	242	73	140	123	2959	9857	18883	57864	47433
Red Walla.....No. 1	.....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	198	....	80	312	130	471	235
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	67	....	49	134	48	208	147
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	....	1	9	4	20	15
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	....	11	20	3	24	36
Total	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	269	....	141	475	185	723	433
Total Soft Red Winter	43	13	5	194	31	36	1298	1	553	680	176	1604	....	32	25	1490	145	242	132	409	123	3100	10332	19068	58587	47866
Hard White.....No. 1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	23	....	214	269	265	877	155
No. 2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	105	....	232	490	232	883	481
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	66	....	160	320	141	610	329
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	20	....	49	102	65	253	269
Total	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	214	....	655	1181	703	2623	1234
Soft White.....No. 1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	37	....	146	203	106	356	287
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	105	412	....	853	1498	738	2483	1567
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	42	110	....	232	450	191	753	373
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	....	33	54	46	140	138
Total	3	.....	.....	2	6	9	.....	.....	5	1	3	148	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	156	567	....	1264	2205	1081	3732	2365
Total Common White	4	.....	.....	4	6	9	.....	.....	5	1	4	148	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	461	781	....	1919	2386	1784	6355	3599
White Club.....No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	105	148	....	354	698	477	1259	699
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	202	859	....	435	1502	1283	3256	1352
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	272	....	66	354	432	1080	629
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	....	12	23	44	121	86
Total White Club	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	336	1286	....	867	2497	2236	5716	2766
Mixed Wheat.....No. 1	259	686	....	12	....	....	....	....	.....	32	12	29	32	2	....	11	....	....	45	125	2	457	1704	989	3939	7876
No. 2	201	1202	4	47	10	408	886	....	56	93	133	177	102	60	60	53	4	....	91	403	16	987	4993	4359	15286	9817
No. 3	96	536	4	36	12	205	3	....	25	55	178	152	53	7	29	42	3	....	28	115	16	355	1950	3261	8331	4985
All others	110	321	9	79	25	9	1	1	16	68	380	477	86	32	159	113	3	3	2	25	34	381	2334	2452	6346	3369
Total Mixed Wheat	666	2745	17	174	47	622	890	1	97	248	703	835	273	101	248	219	10	3	166	668	68	2180	10981	11061	33902	26047
Total Sept. 1921	11749	10554	233	2479	170	2499	2778	60	959	3560	6168	13242	3469	2441	829	3369	167	248	1437	4469	1073	22341	94285	.....	.....	.....
Total, Aug., 1921	11289	6634	622	9015	180	1790	1642	62	3115	7649	11609	14061	5045	3387	1047	5044	361	253	553	3742	1149	25372	.....	113612	.....	.....
Total, July-Sept., 1921	29176	19156	1491	22078	519	6072	5971	124	8099	17666	27853	46116	13743	9202	2539	15684	1992	1332	2261	9923	3695	69235	.....	.....	313927	.....
Total, July-Sept., 1920	24373	10120	471	8093	1481	14564	5178	1394	11338	17452	15591	21488	8804	3666	1034	8431	2070	1404	1183	4823	1931	38157	.....	.....	.....	203049

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR SEPTEMBER.

[Amount of each class and grade in terms of carloads inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total Sept., 1921.	Total Aug., 1921.	Total, Oct., 1920–Sept., 1921.	Total, Oct., 1919–Sept., 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	1,317	1,014	115	34	80	2,560	4,685	2,804	267	76	298	8,130	1,146	1,153	104	38	175	2,616	13,306	10,319	90,529	46,151
Omaha	148	57	7	2	4	218	347	168	20	1	25	561	137	110	31	14	23	305	1,084	1,463	14,463	17 058
Peoria	46	16	3	.....	2	67	457	153	27	14	44	695	76	31	2	2	8	119	881	822	8 277	14,552
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	49	57	12	3	8	129	58	71	3	2	10	144	21	54	13	8	43	139	412	867	14,753	10,733
St. Louis and East St. Louis.	174	105	11	13	30	333	285	250	57	32	55	679	65	67	7	7	27	173	1,185	1,355	16,718	17,058
Milwaukee	162	73	2	.....	5	242	1,178	356	12	3	27	1,576	410	266	32	12	47	767	2 585	2 234	17 419	10,103
Indianapolis	81	192	34	14	17	338	184	192	23	8	11	418	32	58	17	3	4	114	870	1,181	12 623	14 138
Minneapolis	28	7	.....	1	.....	36	404	81	4	3	13	505	216	46	12	3	17	294	835	534	10 826	9,273
Buffalo	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	180	206	13	4	8	411	8	11	3	1	1	24	437	476	7,671	6,904
Cincinnati	19	76	6	3	1	105	50	60	10	3	3	126	10	41	2	3	3	59	290	381	4,162	4,705
Memphis	6	20	1	1	1	29	9	104	9	1	16	139	.....	1	1	.....	14	16	184	202	3,235	3,511
Louisville	10	31	10	1	1	53	23	33	5	1	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	116	240	1,786	3,585
Sioux City	44	18	1	1	.....	64	176	145	1	2	8	332	26	40	.....	1	9	76	472	322	4,881	2,525
Philadelphia	17	56	1	.....	1	75	13	17	.....	.....	6	36	2	9	.....	.....	.....	11	122	351	6,417	1,072
Nashville	29	59	20	11	12	131	15	18	1	1	.....	35	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	167	251	2,684	2,651
Cleveland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	110	71	11	1	2	195	26	31	2	.....	1	60	256	117	2,226	823
Baltimore	34	28	2	.....	2	66	91	392	5	.....	5	493	8	380	13	5	1	407	966	120	13,115	2,018
New Orleans	19	72	5	3	3	102	42	48	6	3	.....	99	4	8	1	2	24	39	240	483	6,448	1,711
Denver	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	45	23	4	1	.....	73	26	17	10	4	4	61	138	100	3,174	2,482
Detroit	15	44	5	1	.....	65	32	53	5	.....	.....	90	1	13	1	.....	3	18	173	96	935	1,133
Wichita	1	3	.....	1	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	2	3	4	14	24	34	833	463
Seattle	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	70	46	.....	.....	.....	116	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	121	88	743	585
Fort Worth	2	7	.....	.....	1	10	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	1	5	5	2	2	15	42	59	1, 414	746
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	2	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	419	292
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	32
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	3	12	12	14	208	102
Duluth	44	18	.....	.....	1	63	246	134	15	5	4	404	235	132	20	6	13	406	873	187	2,738	59
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	31	.....	.....	1	41	78	19	8	.....	1	106	147	322	7,299	526
St, Joseph	66	116	8	1	8	199	52	64	5	2	4	127	16	37	4	1	6	64	390	450	4,666	4,652
All other inspection points.	278	391	152	34	105	960	1,055	884	118	36	86	2,179	304	472	92	30	120	1,018	4,157	4,391	48,904	38,252
Total Sept., 1921	2,596	2,462	395	124	282	5,859	9,835	6,440	623	199	626	17,723	2,843	3,014	382	146	553	6,938	30,520	.....	.....	.....
Total Aug,. 1921	3,110	3,072	372	156	328	7,038	8,651	5,100	473	127	508	14,859	1,970	2,337	373	119	799	5,598	.....	27,495	.....	.....
Total Oct., 1920–Sept., 1921	14440	21, 654	12, 846	9, 462	5, 327	63, 729	35, 367	39, 391	25, 816	34, 244	19, 027	153, 845	9, 105	23, 959	25, 340	19, 140	14, 466	92, 010	.....	.....	309, 584	.....
Total Oct,. 1919–Sept,. 1920	5, 390	12, 426	10, 542	11, 757	6, 083	46, 198	16, 454	22, 829	17, 876	30, 665	24, 291	11, 215	4, 040	10, 726	10, 612	14, 417	19, 787	59, 582	.....	.....	.....	217, 895

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR SEPTEMBER.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total Sept., 1921.	Total Aug., 1921.	Total July–Sept., 1921.	Total July–Sept, 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	44	408	1,874	634	169	3,129	2	2	5	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,140	8,193	16, 103	11,586
Milwaukee	.....	53	615	79	68	815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	815	1,946	3, 913	4, 695
Minneapolis	3	386	1, 583	305	115	2,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,393	3,837	7,257	4.093
New York	25	79	92	157	103	456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456	442	1, 229	1, 628
St. Louis and East St. Louis	3	33	334	186	77	633	4	15	12	16	9	56	12	82	46	37	38	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	904	1,123	3, 015	3, 422
Buffalo	.....	193	137	42	15	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	1, 298	2, 173	2, 177
Indianapolis	4	29	330	131	43	537	.....	6	9	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552	1, 112	2, 924	2, 929
Omaha	1	4	313	148	97	563	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568	686	1, 674	1, 784
Peoria	6	24	237	110	32	409	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	639	1, 220	1, 263
Cairo	.....	15	214	153	51	433	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	439	541	1, 501	1, 913
Cincinnati	.....	37	79	22	5	143	.....	11	5	2	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	337	808	922
Memphis	1	5	249	77	24	356	.....	1	6	2	3	12	2	8	21	8	11	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	383	1,379	1, 628
Louisville	1	9	89	72	24	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	196	390	971	1, 048
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	.....	23	532	107	20	682	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	4	10	39	9	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	747	1,233	2, 427	1, 761
Philadelphia	1	39	22	14	13	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	161	325	419
Denver	.....	4	21	6	1	32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	62	124	244
Nashville	.....	5	86	14	5	110	7	8	19	8	6	48	.....	28	26	10	11	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	581	1, 175	1, 112
Detroit	.....	46	24	5	3	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	109	298	545
Seattle	26	39	18	20	11	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	49	211	106
Portland, Oreg	120	32	2	2	1	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	10	3	3	8	65	222	89	396	267
Cleveland	2	21	67	12	1	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	398	761	663
Duluth	1	2	72	42	29	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	521	773	829
New Orleans	.....	2	27	60	5	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	121	245	460
Fort Worth	.....	.....	20	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	47	6	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	187	471	931
Baltimore	.....	4	13	1	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	271	318	380
Sioux City	.....	137	119	3	2	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	258	752	552
Boston	.....	10	4	.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	10	214	47
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	1	40
Galveston	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	29	32
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	33	61
St. Joseph	.....	3	27	3	2	35	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	117	198	190
All other inspection points	13	401	1,099	199	97	1,809	.....	1	7	2	.....	10	1	25	88	143	41	298	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2,118	4,635	9,908	13,140
Total Sept., 1921	251	2,044	8,300	2,605	1,017	14,217	13	44	76	37	21	191	15	159	210	291	116	791	41	11	4	3	8	67	15,266	.....	.....	.....
Total Aug., 1921	219	3, 654	15, 353	7, 609	1, 448	28, 283	4	65	166	93	20	348	3	76	251	592	144	1, 066	26	19	10	5	1	61	.....	29, 758	.....	.....
Total July–Sept., 1921	967	9, 731	32, 301	12984	3, 080	59, 063	38	213	323	163	73	810	33	347	889	1171	350	2, 790	81	41	24	8	9	163	.....	.....	62, 820	.....
Total July–Sept., 1920	1, 958	18, 419	26, 011	2, 702	1, 659	50, 749	167	509	292	59	141	1, 168	218	1, 893	2, 485	753	448	5, 797	43	57	25	12	10	147	.....	.....	.....	57, 861

Liberal Buying of Apples and Potatoes in New York City Market.

The threatened railroad strike influenced a number of buyers in New York City to purchase more fruits and vegetables than usual during the week ending Oct. 22. Barreled apples held steady on account of comparatively light arrivals in good condition. Good Greenings from New York were still in demand and best stock sold readily at $9 to $10.50, while Baldwins remained steady at $7 to $7.50 with a few Fancy as high as $8. Boxed stock cased off again with liberal supplies and Jonathans depreciated to a range of $2 to $2.75 for Extra Fancy. Delicious held steady on account of limited supplies and best sizes of extra fancy stock realized $4 to $4.50.

Potatoes held firm during the week, best Maine Mountains in 165 lb. sacks selling well at $3.75 to $4 with a few sales at the close as high as $4.25. The possibility of a strike probably had more effect on sales of potatoes than on any other commodity.

A car of California strawberries arrived during the third week of October and sold slowly at 25¢ to 35¢ per pt. Several cars of California cucumbers also appeared during the same week and sold slowly at $2.25 to $2.75, mostly $2.50 per lug.

Cotton

PRICE DECLINES REGISTERED AS MARKETS REMAIN QUIET.

Nearly 500,000 Bales Exported in Past Two Weeks—Mill Takings Much Larger than in 1920.

The cotton market during the week ending Oct. 22 experienced only fair activity, and prices declined from ¾¢ to 1¢ per lb. Reports indicate that at times there was a more or less general tendency to mark time pending the outcome of the threatened railroad strike, which was one of the most disturbing influences in the market.

Another factor which tended to add to the feeling of hesitation was the uncertainty preceding the issuance of the Government ginning report.

The report of the Bureau of the Census issued Oct. 25 showed 5,477,000 bales of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18, compared with 5,755,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1920 and 4,929,000 bales in 1919. The figure for 1921 in this report is subject to slight correction when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 18.47¢ per lb. on Oct. 22, compared with 19.27¢ at the close of the previous week and 20.55¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. The decline in prices for future contracts ranged from 80 points for October contracts on both the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges to 106 points for July contracts at New Orleans. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 12.18d. per lb. on Oct. 21, compared with 12.76d. at the close of the previous week and 15.49d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Sales in the 10 designated spot markets during the week amounted to 89,443 bales, compared with 89,740 bales the previous week and 75,299 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Oct. 22 were 1,250,547 bales, compared with 755,826 bales for the corresponding period last year. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that there was only light trading in the cotton goods market during the week and that the tendency of prices for some lines of goods was downward.

Closing Future Prices for Oct. 22 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	18.15	.....	.....	17.68	20.00	.....
December	18.30	20.65	35.20	17.83	20.28	35.75
January	18.11	20.45	34.70	17.77	20.06	35.08
March	18.00	20.50	33.98	17.55	19.98	34.06

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 21.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	1,835,363	1,248,097
Port stocks	1,504,610	1,042,092
Interior receipts	2,379,401	1,492,700
Interior stocks	1,312,699	1,147,781
Into sight	3,053,376	2,453,437
Northern spinners' takings	428,285	302,243
Southern spinners' takings	794,383	537,124
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,415,999	3,338,482

Exports for the week ending Oct. 21 amounted to 241,656 bales, compared with 244,092 bales the previous week and 111,982 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The exports to Germany alone during August and September of this year were 291,115 bales, or only about 72,000 bales less than were exported to that country during the same months in 1913. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 21 were 1,478,782 bales, compared with 803,245 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Oct. 21.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	335,246	324,462
France	212,635	139,124
Germany	363,793	155,028
Italy	85,069	59,663
Japan and China	297,410	3,975
Other countries	184,629	120,993
Total	1,478,782	803,245

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Oct. 22, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Oct. 22, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	175	200	300	300	200	225	300	175	223
Strict Good Middling	150	200	150	150	150	250	150	175	200	150	173
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	100	150	100	125	100	100	108
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	100	50	75	50	50	58
Middling	18.00	17.75	18.50	17.88	19.50	19.00	18.35	18.65	18.80	18.25	18.47
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	75	100	100	125	100	100	100	75	93
Low Middling	200	200	200	200	250	250	225	200	250	225	220
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	300	300	300	400	350	325	300	400	475	345
Good Ordinary [2]	400	425	400	400	500	450	425	400	500	575	448
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling [2]	200	200	250	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	235
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	350	350	350	350	350	400	350	325	348
Low Middling [2]	450	400	450	450	450	450	450	500	500	425	453
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	200	225	200	250	250	300	223
Strict Middling [2]	300	275	300	325	300	275	300	350	350	350	313
Middling [2]	450	450	400	450	350	425	400	400	450	400	418
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	225	250	275	200	275	300	300	300	325	270
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	375	300	375	350	400	400	375	360
Middling [2]	450	425	450	500	350	475	450	500	500	425	453
Sales for week, bales	3,303	804	626	546	10,800	6,200	31,717	11,576	5,903	14,968	[3]89,443

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 in	19
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 in	19½
Strict Middling, 1 in	19¾
Strict Middling, 1 in	19¾
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	19¾
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	21
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	22
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	17
Strict Low Middling to Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	21½
Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	22
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	28
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	20¼
Strict Low Middling, flat 1⅛ ins	23
Middling, full 1⅛ ins	29
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	30
Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	34½
Middling, 1¼ ins	32

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 18¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 19½¢ at Memphis on Oct. 22, 1921, and 19¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 20½¢ at Memphis on Oct. 23, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	175	400	200	100
1⅛ ins	750	1,000	700	500
1 3/16 ins	1,100	1,300	1,100	1,000
1¼ ins	1,500	.....	1,300	1,500
1 5/16 ins	.....	.....	.....	1,900

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt shipment are 57½¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 42½¢ for the grade Good Fair, on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 37½¢ per lb. on the same terms.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points, is quoted as follows: No. 1 grade 45¢ per lb.; No. 2, 42¢; No. 3, 38¢; No. 4, 36¢; No. 5, 34¢.

A report from Savannah indicates that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or extra choice is quoted nominally at 43¢ per lb. at that port.

France Encourages the Cultivation of Cotton.

The French high commissioner in Syria has ordered the establishment of an experimental station for the cultivation of cotton, reports the American consul at Beirut. This station, which will be under the direct supervision of the bureau of agriculture attached to the high commissariat in Beirut, will be installed at Mograk, in the plain of Akkar, Syria.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending Oct. 15.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$38.00	$33.50
Clinton, N. C.	.....	33.00
New Bern, N. C.	37.00	35.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	33.00
Windsor, N. C.	36.00	33.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	38.00	36.00
North, S. C.	.....	39.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	.....	35.00
New Orleans, La.	35.00	.....
Shreveport, La.	30.00	27.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	33.00	30.00
Oklahoma City, Okla.	29.00	25.00
Guthrie, Okla.	31.00	25.00
Altus, Okla.	30.00	27.00
Chandler, Okla.	29.00	26.00
Pauls Valley, Okla.	35.00	32.00
McAlester, Okla.	27.00	23.00
Verdan, Okla.	30.00	25.00
Lawton, Okla.	29.00	24.00
Stillwater, Okla.	.....	27.00
Ardmore, Okla.	.....	27.00
Atlanta, Ga.	39.00	36.00
Savannah, Ga.	38.00	36.00
Montgomery, Ala.	36.00	34.00
Memphis, Tenn.	32.00	28.00
Little Rock, Ark.	30.00–31.00	27.00
Dallas, Tex.	35.00	32.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	37.00	.....
Houston, Tex.	38.00	.....

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1921